INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHWAJI IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 76. BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 29 1928 ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Dates	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
31 Mar.	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 April	RANCHI		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	MOREA*		10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA		11,120
9 „	MALWA*		0,986
16 „	MANTUA		10 946
23 „	RAZMA	NARKUNDAx	16,572
30 „	DELTAK		8,000
7 July	RANPURA*		16,601
14 „	MOREA		10,953
21 „	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
4 Aug	RWALPINDI*		16,619
11 „	MACEDONIA		11,120
18 „	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
25 „	MANTUA		10,946

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June. 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
5th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441
14th June	MANORA	7,883

P. & O. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
29th March	NALDERA	Colombo and Australia
31st March	†KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
10th April	†ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
24th April.	DELTA	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan
28th April	NARKUNDA	Colombo, and Australia.
3rd May	†MIRZAPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
24th May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru	5374	22nd Mar.	4 April.
Suez Maru	4646	2nd Apr.	11th „
*Sado Maru	5898	29th Mar	12 „
Tokushima Maru	5976	-th Apr.	16 „
Genoa Maru	6785	15th „	30 „
*Awa Maru	6028	30th „	14 May
Hakodate Maru	5303	7th May	20th „
Feiyo Maru	6550	17th „	30th „
*Bingo Maru	6047	20th „	3rd June
Tamba Maru	5845	30th „	12th „

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru	25th March.	6th April.
Indus Maru	12th April	22nd „
Shunko Maru	24th „	6th May
Borneo Maru	10th May.	23rd „
Honolulu Maru.	24th „	31st „
Sumatra Maru	9th June.	22nd June.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 356.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvasser on First 12 months' subscripti

For details apply fo

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 1st of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" are as under:—

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly.
Mofussil Rs. 5/ „
Foreign Rs. 7/- „

SINGLE COPY

1½ ANNAS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the new Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

CASTLE BRAND KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD. THE BEST PORTLAND CEMENT

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Agents—C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY. 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

The Mysore State Souven

contains about 200 illustrations with a Tri-colour inset of H.H. The Maharajah of Mysore, printed in Art paper and worthy of presentation and with a map of India.

Patronised by the Govt. of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore.

Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra).

The South Indian Album

Published in honour of the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin to South India and containing 2 colour plates and a map with about 250 Half-Tone illustrations.

Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra)

THE CONGRESS ALBUM

...ied patronage of Sreeman S. SRINIVASA ...t, Indian National Congress, Gauhati 1926 ...nts of the Indian National Congress and ...ghout India, past and present, together ...Forts, etc., covering a range of 420 half ...sign of "Mother India."

...(postage extra.)

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The leading National Daily that commands the largest circulation among all classes. Up-to-date in everything; and it contains special sports' cables which are an exclusive feature to "The HINDU."

AN ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL

is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.

For rates and particulars apply to

The Manager, P. Box 316, MADRAS.

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"SWARAJYA"

the leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Etc.,

For further particulars and Advertisement rates apply to:—

MANAGER, "SWARAJYA," 40, Broadway, MADRAS.

The BENGALEE

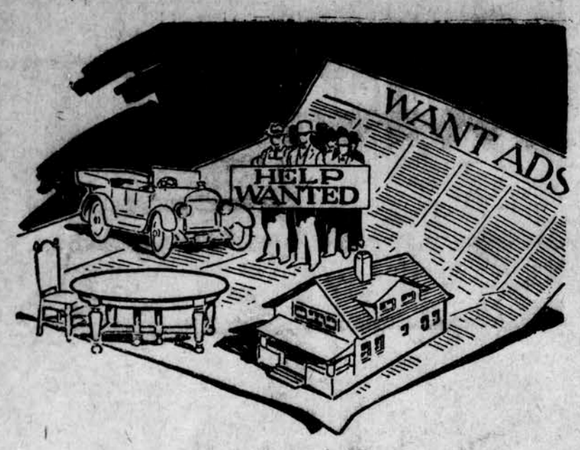
(ESTD. 1858)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

The Oldest Indian Daily Paper in Calcutta.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.



Now Bombay Solves its Want problems by the use of

the classified columns in the "Bombay Chronicle."

Want to find help—Get a job—Sell a used but useful article—Find a tenant or recover some lost article. These, and many other tasks can be accomplished if you will send an advt. to the "Bombay Chronicle."

Make it a habit to use "Bombay Chronicle" classified columns when occasion requires. It is also profitable to read "Bombay Chronicle" advts every day.

Bombay Chronicle.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED EDUCATED LADS, between 14 and 17, to learn the printing profession Monthly stipend to commence after six months satisfactory progress. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bombay.
A

WANTED an experienced Carriage and Wagon INSPECTOR for Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Shop and District training essential. Pay Rs. 375 rising to Rs. 450. Applicants to submit copies of testimonials of previous service with age and educational qualifications to the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Ry., DeLisle Road, No. 13, Bombay.—F. J. PAGE, Loco. and Carr. Supdt.

WANTED MEDICAL WOMEN of British qualifications. Women Medical Graduates holding M. B. B. S., qualifications. Women Sub-Assistant Surgeons, holding L. M. P. diplomas or Licentiates of State Medical Faculties. For particulars apply to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, Lucknow.

CLERK REQUIRED. As Assistant to Chief Clerk Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80, a clerk experienced in book-keeping, journal, revenue and balance sheet. Apply SECRETARY, Secunderabad Club, Secunderabad, Deccan.

WANTED—AGENTS on Rs. 80 to Rs. 250 p.m. for sale of our factory silk and woollen dresses, hosiery, etc. RAI BAHADUR KNITTING WORKS, Ludhiana.
A R794

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

RENOWNED MANGOES, GRAFTS and PLANTS.—A vast stock of renowned LANGRA, BOMBAY KISHENBHOG, FAZLEF, etc. grafts, ROSE LICHEE and other fruits plants, strong, well-known and capable of bearing fruits in two years. Ask for catalogue.
SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY No. 5, Darbhanga.
T 30157

FOR SALE.

DAINTY AND DURABLE spectacles and eyeglasses at prices to suit all Pockets. BALIWALA & HOMI, 361, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
N.

WHENEVER YOU ARE IN NEED of really well-designed, and strong tiles please call on GARLICK & CO. Jacabs Circle, Bombay.
N.

WIRELESS RECEIVING SETS manufactured by world-famed makers at the INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY, Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
N.

PORTABLE PRIMAPHONES of high class workmanship & finish possessing clear sweet lifelike tone at the BOMBAY PHONO & GENERAL AGENCY, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
N.

SPECIALLY PROFITABLE TEA GARDEN shares. Apply for further particulars to ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, 219, Bow Bazar, Calcutta.
N.

FOR SALE a number of SCRIBBLING BLOCKS for immediate sale at specially reduced prices to clear. Please order soon to avoid disappointment. Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd. Bombay.
N.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
O R666

EDUCATIONAL.

ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE No. 33 Delhi,—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homeopathy, Electro Homeopathy, Dentistry and Biochemistry locally by regular training as well as by correspondence through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal Royal Homeopathy Institute, DELHI.
P R785

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL
MIRZAFUR ST., CALCUTTA
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season
CHARGES:—Rs 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified sheet advertisement columns.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. CO.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 11th April, 1928, at 4 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1927;

(2) To declare a Dividend;

(3) To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election and to confirm the appointment of a new Director;

(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration;

(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 29th March, to WEDNESDAY, 11th April, 1928, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. EDWIN JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 28th March, 1928.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be payable on and after Thursday, the 12th April, 1928.

30176

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 30th March to 11th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers,

Bombay, 28th March, 1928.

30181

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1928.

CHEAP FARES FOR ROUND TOURS FROM BOMBAY.

TICKETS at REDUCED FARES will be issued for Round Tours from Bombay for all classes, as per specimen tours shown below:—

COST OF TOUR.

(1) To Poona, Dhond, Ahmednagar, Nasik and back to Bombay direct.
Rs. 29-12-0 First Class.
Rs. 15-0-0 Second Class.
Rs. 13-6-0 Inter Class.
Rs. 6-12-0 Third Class.

(2) To Jalgaon, Nagpur, Itarsi, Jubbulpore, Manikpur, Jhansi, Sanchi, Bina and back to Bombay direct.
Rs. 117-7-0 First Class.
Rs. 58-12-0 Second Class.
Rs. 48-14-0 Inter Class.
Rs. 24-8-0 Third Class.

These tickets will be issued from 30th March to 9th April, 1928 and will be available for completion of the tour up to midnight of 23rd April 1928.

Halts may be made at any intermediate stations, provided the tour is completed by midnight of April 23rd, 1928. No portion of the route may be travelled over more than once except when provided for in the return journey.

No refund can be claimed on these tickets.

APPLY to the undersigned for full particulars.

A. REEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 27th March, 1928.

30180

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE WORK of collecting voters' names by house to house inspection will commence on MONDAY 2nd April, 1928. The public are requested to co-operate by supplying the required information promptly to the Inspectors.

CLAYTON,
Commissioner
City of Bombay.

28th March, 1928.

30182

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY LTD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in "Bombay House", 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 13th April, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 30th March, to SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1928, both days inclusive.

The DIVIDEND, if sanctioned at the General Meeting, will be payable from MONDAY, the 30th April, 1928.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
M. N. KUKA.

30190

RE: THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 11th day of April, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider:—

(a) The position of the Company in so far as it has been ascertained by the Liquidator.

(b) To consider the advisability of continuing the working of the Oil-Cloth Factory of the Company for the present with a view to more beneficially winding up of the Company and disposing of the property later on.

(c) To empower the Liquidator to give a Power of Attorney to Mr. Ardeshir Framroz Chinoy to act for him and on his behalf during his absence from Bombay during the vacations of the High Court and on other occasions.

Dated at Bombay this 26th day of March, 1928

N. H. MOOS,
Liquidator.

30172

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CANCELLATION OF ELECTRIC TRAINS ON SUNDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1928.

THE FOLLOWING TRAINS will be CANCELLED on SUNDAY, 1st April, 1928:—

MAIN SUBURBAN LINE.
Cancelled between Victoria Terminus and Kurla.
E. 117 Down leaving V. T. at 5|25.
E. 119 Down leaving V. T. at 5|40.

HARBOUR BRANCH.
Cancelled between V. T. & Bandra.
E. 5 Down leaving V. T. at 4|28

Cancelled between Victoria Terminus and Reay Road.
E. 11 Down leaving V. T. at 5|10
E. 9 Down leaving V. T. at 5|22.
E. 13 Down leaving V. T. at 5|38.
E. 19 Down leaving V. T. at 5|56.
E. 4 Up arriving V. T. at 5|0.
E. 194 Up arriving V. T. at 5|12.
E. 206 Up arriving V. T. at 5|25.

Cancelled between Bandra and V. Terminus.
E. 6 Up arriving V. T. at 5|28.

Cancelled between V. Terminus and Reay Road
E. 190 Up arriving V. T. at 6|0.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 28th March, 1928.

30185

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 275 of 1926.

(1). BHIKUBAI, wife of Chandulal Chhotalal and daughter of Ambalal Pranjiwandas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) KARAMCHAND MITHARAM, a firm, carrying on business in partnership at Barbhaya Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, (3) MANGOOMAL HARGOVINDSINGH, a firm, carrying on business in partnership at Barbhaya Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, (4) GOVINDRAM GHANSHAMDAS, a firm, carrying on business in partnership at Barbhaya Moholla without the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiffs and Respondents.

versus

(1). JAGANNATH GANGARAM PULLEE, (2) DATTATRAYA GANGARAM PULLEE, (3) GANGARAM AMBAJI PULLEE, the last named a minor by his guardian-ad-litem Narayan Vishwanath Pradhan one of the Commissioners of this Honourable Court residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort, (4) SAIBOO JAGANNATH PULLEE, a minor by his Guardian ad-litem Narayan Vishwanath Pradhan, one of the Commissioners of this Honourable Court, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Gamdevi without the Fort of Bombay, and (5) THE BANK OF BARODA, Ltd., a Company registered under the Laws of Baroda State and carrying on business at Hornby Road, Bombay .. Defendants.

And

Rao Bahadur MANAJI RAJUJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kamathipura outside Fort of Bombay ..... Applicant.

LET all parties concerned attend the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court of Bombay on MONDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1928, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon on the hearing of an application on the part of the Applicant (a) for an Order that leave may be granted to him to pay the balance of the purchase money, viz: Rs. 81,000 into Court without prejudice to any question as to the title to the property, (b) for an inquiry whether the Mortgagees-Vendors have made out a marketable title in accordance with the Particulars and Conditions of Sale herein, (c) if necessary for an Order that the Commissioner of this Honourable Court may be directed to enquire whether such title can be made and (d) for an Order that the Respondents do pay to the Applicant the costs of and incidental to this Summons and the Order to be made thereon.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1928.

This Summons was taken out by Messrs. SUKTHANKAR AND GUPTE, Auction Purchaser's Attorneys.

The Affidavit of Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji, the Applicant herein solemnly [illegible] on the 20th day of March, 1928, [illegible] part of this Sum-

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMED BAKER LUKMANI, late of Bombay Shia Mahomedan Inhabitant, Chief Interpreter of the Supreme Court at Mauritius..Deceased.

ABDUL KAYUM MAHOMED BAKER LUKMANI, of Bombay Shi Mahomedan Inhabitant, son of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Motlibai Street, Byculla, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twentieth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

20th day of March, 1928.
Mr. N. A. VESUVALA,
Petitioner's Attorney.
30183

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT AKBAR BUILDING.

AUCTION SALE OF AN UNIQUE COLLECTION OF BOOKS AND A LIBRARY OF THE LATE HAJI MOHMED ALARAKHIA SIVJI, THE EDITOR, "VISHMI SADI."

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 249 of 1927 (Bai Khairoo vs. Gulam Hussein), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of Akbar Building, next to Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Road, Fort.

A large library consisting of valuable magazines, historical books, 110 books of Umar Khayam, encyclopaedias in English, books in Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu languages, glass door and gun-sectional bookcases, writing tables, wooden picture blocks, chairs, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

Private offers will be received by the Receiver or the undersigned.

SALE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of artistic made-to-order furniture of well-known makers, fancy figures, suites of Chesterfield sofas and chairs, English iron safes by John Lord glass and porcelain ware, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Sea-Side Bungalow" near Colaba Police Chowky, Sassoon Dock Road, very handsome, artistic household furniture, consisting of automatic dining tables, chairs, dumbwaiters, and sideboard to match, rich tapestry-lined, plain Chesterfield suites, drawing room cabinets, bureau writing desks and silver show cases, reclining sofas, beds, plain almyrahs, lady's dressing and writing tables and chival glass to match, marble washing tables, meat safe, glass, crockery and platedware, etc.

The property of Major J. Breach, I.A., O.C.

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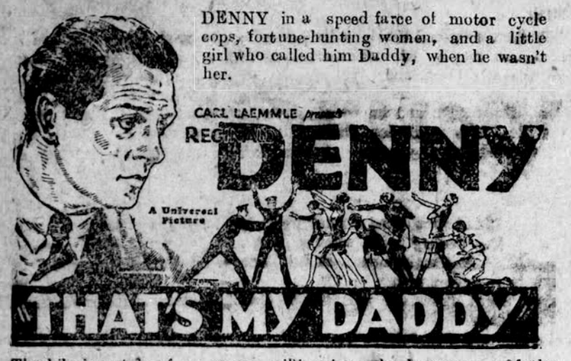
AMUSEMENTS.

The Capitol

TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.



DENNY in a speed farce of motor cycle cops, fortune-hunting women, and a little girl who called him Daddy, when he wasn't her.

The hilarious tale of a young millionaire who becomes a father the day before his wedding.

NEXT SATURDAY

MRS. RUDOLPH VALENTINO

IN

WHEN LOVE GROWS COLD

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 P.M.

CINEMA SHOW

A Thrilling Picture

"ONE NIGHT"

Your eyes have never beheld such Romance, Power and Thrill and other Films

At 9-30 P. M.

THE NEW JOY BELLS of 1928

Super Cabaret Entertainment Including

BOBBIE BURCOTT

The Inimitable London Comedienne

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

POPULAR PRICES

Admission Rs. 4/-, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2 and Annas 9 including tax.

Booking at Rose and Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 4, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Greatest Athletic Star—the Idol of Millions—Dashing, Daring, Debonair.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

In his Supremest Screen Achievement—the Latest Thundering United Artists' Attraction in 10 Reels or 10,000 Feet of Romance—Adventure and Dare-Devilry:

AS

PATHE CINEMA

(ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)

TO-DAY, 4 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

The Latest British War Epic and the World's greatest too! Produced by permission of The Army Council and The War Office

THE SOMME
THE SOMME
THE SOMME

An Epic of gallantry and Heroism which has thrilled and enthralled the World.

REAL SHELL AND MACHINE GUN FIRE.

permitted for the first time for filmi-taking

See the part played by Tanks crushing entrances to gun—emplacements—Rolling out Dug-Out Entrances and Chewing up Barbed Wire Entanglements.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, March 28.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee in their weekly report issued to-day state as under:—

Our Silver market shows a net decline of 8 annas since we wrote our last Review. In the early part of the week the market was firm owing to absence of selling due to the apprehension of the smallness of stock but later declined on long liquidation, short-selling and Calcutta operator's selling stimulated by recent arrivals from London and American combined with the easier Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60-5 on the 22nd instant and the lowest Rs. 59-10 on the 27th instant, the range for the week being Re. 0-11. T. T. Shanghai on London

MESSES VURDHMAN & CO ON COTTON.

In the following weekly Cotton market report issued on the 28th instant Messrs. Vurdhman and Co., Cotton Brokers state as under:—

AMERICA

During the early part prices ruled easy on long liquidation, but improved later on unfavourable weather reports and recorded a nett rise of 11 points at yesterday's close in the quotations of New York July option.

The weather news from the Cotton Belt has become the dominating influence in the cotton market and trading is greatly increased in contracts for the new crop. Reports of rains in Central and Eastern Belts advanced prices as this area is complaining of excessive moisture and an interruption of farm work and plantation. Therefore, we think the time has come when the prospective American Cotton Crop should be considered in any attempt that is made to ascertain the price equation and in its larger aspect sentiment plays a very important part in the solution of this equation.

Therefore when we are spaking of sentiment, it may be recalled that in March, 1927, cotton was selling at 14 cents, but reports of an unprecedented damage with an indicated crop of 1,26,92,000 beles on the 8th September last year, excited trade and speculative interest to such an extent as to cause an advance of approximately fifty dollars a bale during the period. But with a reversal of sentiment, cotton prices declined about thirty-five dollars and since then now we have improved some ten dollars a bale.

Thus it can safely be said that during the growing period of the crop, we are often to face crop scarces, the situation becoming a serious and anxious one with buying enthusiasm.

The situation of the old crop appears to us to be sound and healthy and we advise to maintain the long position taking advantage of set-backs either to replace liquidated cotton or to increase commitments.

BOMBAY

During the week under review quiet markets were witnessed mostly due to liquidation of long contracts by option dealers and prices do not show any change worth mentioning. Broach April/May is quoted to-day at Rs. 370.

The stocks in the local market are steadily increasing and now the much talked parity being in favour of exporters good deal of improvement in the demand has occurred both from East and West. It is a pity that owing to want of proper methods it is impossible to come at a correct conclusion as to how much of the local stock is against actual export needs and more figure of stocks held by exporters, merchants and mills is likely to give an erroneous aspect of situation. However, under any case, with a sound condition of American cotton, it is impossible to look for reverse tendency in the local market except technical readjustments of the situation from time to time.

On the whole, we see positive chances of prices improving materially in the long run and prefer purchases on all dips.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 28.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 27th inst.

Wheat	22,453	cwts.
Linseed	28,833	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	7,066	"
Gingellyseeds	3,919	"
Poppyseeds	97	"
Groundnuts	12,370	"
Castorseeds	10,879	"
Rice	37,713	"
Myrabollams	5,200	"
Cottonseed	27,806	"
Mowraseed	950	"
Gram	8,336	"
Joowar	10,208	"
Maize	34	"
Barley	623	"
Bajree	2,877	"
Coal	4,280	tons.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 28th March 1928.

Parometer (corrected to 32 degrees F.) at ...007 below nor-

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 28.

The market has ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about an anna per cwt. in Ready as well as Forward Prices in yesterday's closing price-levels. To-morrow being 'Ramnavami' Holiday of Hindus, the Market will remain entirely closed (Kanta and Soda both).

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15| per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9|14 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment March Rs. 9|12 per cwt. F B H.

April Rs. 9|15 per cwt. F B H.

June|July|Sept Rs. 9|8-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

Oct|Dec. Rs. 9|11 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C.I.F.—

March Rs. 9|14 per cwt. F B H.

April Rs. 10| per cwt. F B H.

June|July|Sept. Rs. 9|10-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

Octo-Dec Rs. 9|13 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Firm.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 27.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £21 5-8

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £134 1-2

P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 1-2

National Bank £54 1-4

Eastern Bank £7

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £88 3-8 Ex. dividend.

Conversion Loan £76 5-8

Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent. £102 3-4

Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent. £56

Indian Stock 3 per cent.. Sterling Loan £60 1-2

Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan £70 1-2

Consols £55 1-2

War Loan 5 per cent. £102 1-4

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 1-4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 27.

Cottonseed, Bombay, March-April shipment sellers £9-3-9

Castorseed, Bombay, March-April shipment sellers £17-10-0

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, March-April shipment sellers £18-10-0

LINSEED.

London, March 27.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, March-April shipment sellers £17-12-6

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, April-May shipment sellers £17-11-3

Linseed La Plata C.I.F., ton. April shipment Hull paid £5-11-3

Linseed, Bombay, ton, March-April shipment sellers £18-1-3

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 27.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt, April delivery buyers 28 5 1-4

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt, May-Aug. delivery buyers 29 4 1-2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta.

July-Sept. per cwt. 14-3

Oct.-Dec. per cwt. 14 4 1-2

C and F Bombay:—

July-Sept. per cwt. 14-4

C and F Karachi:—

July-Sept. per cwt. 14 4 3-4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 27.

Demand Bills 487.75

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 27

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 7-8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1-16 per cent.

Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per

Trade Bills 6 months 5 per

DR. MURRAY ALIAS DR. AMARNATH

DECLARATION OF FAITH AND VIEWS

Dr. Amarnath Arya formerly known as Dr. Murray, a recent convert to Hindnism, gave a nice discourse on "The Call of India" at a public meeting held on Tuesday evening at the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood. The meeting was well-attended and Dr. Bhagat Ramjee was in the chair.

Beginning with his conversion, Dr. Amarnath said he wished it to be understood by one and all both here and abroad that he had embraced Hinduism with an unbiassed mind and from the sincerest of motives.

Acquainting the audience with the purpose of his visit to India, Dr. Amarnath said he was out in India with the object of starting an industry which would feed many a poor soul in India and the profits of which would remain entirely in India. The mission of his life would be henceforth to enhance friendship and fellowship among the nations of the world.

In the course of his speech, Dr. Amarnath made his position perfectly clear by stating that he had nothing to do with India's politics and he would never bother himself about it. What little work he had a mind to do, he would do it in the social field and his ambition would never take him further.

Referring to "Mother India" Dr. Amarnath could not hide his disgust for the book. It would have been better, he remarked, if that book had not been written. He could write a worse book, he added, depicting some of the ugly features of English society.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

PROGRAMME OF DIPLOMA AND CERTIFICATE EXAMS.

(1) The places of Examination centres are as under:—

Bombay:—Davar's College of Commerce, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Poona:—Deccan Institute of Commerce, 434, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.

Karachi:—Buyers and Shippers' Chamber, Karachi.

Ahmedabad:—The Mill-owners' Association, Din Baug, Ahmedbad.

Bangalore:—Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore.

(2) The Papers in the following subjects will be set both for Diploma and Certificate Examinations:—

Wednesday, 11-4-1928:—10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.: 1. Secretarial Work and Practice of Joint Stock Company. 2. Economics. 3. Salesmanship.

2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.: 1. Book-keeping and Accountancy. 2. Commercial Geography.

Thursday, 12-4-28:—10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.: 1. Practical Commerce and Finance. 2. Commercial Arithmetic.

2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.: 1. Mercantile Law. 2. Typewriting.

Friday, 13-4-28:—10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. 1. Company Law. 2. Business Correspondence. 3. Practical Banking and Currency.

2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.: 1. Scientific Advertising. 2. Shorthand.

JUHU'S PROTEST AGAINST WHEEL-TAX.

A meeting of the residents and conveyance owners of Juhu was held at the House of Mr. J.M. Creado on Saturday last under the Presidentship of Mr. J. A. Creado when the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) This meeting of the residents and conveyance owners of Juhu emphatically protest in view of the reasons given below against the proposal of Local Municipality's Wheel Tax from 1st April 1928:—(a) that the business in local cart traffic is so much reduced on account of stoppage of removal of sand from Juhu Foreshore that Cartmen have to go outside for their maintenance. (b) that whatever small traffic the cartmen have had is further prosecuted by motor lorries. (c) that it will be sheer hardship for the resident cartmen to pay the Wheel-Tax when the income derived by them is hardly sufficient for the maintenance of their animals and vehicles.

(2) This meeting has no objection to the Municipality levying toll-tax on motor and other vehicles etc., immigrating in the Island of Juhu provided the local residents and landowners are exempted from such levies.

(3) This meeting authorises the President to forward copies of these resolutions to the President, Juhu Municipality, Government and the local Press.

"ROYAL OAK" COURT MARTIAL

LONDON, March 27.

Gibraltar.—The "Royal Oak" court-martial on 30th and 31st March will be held on board the aircraft carrier "Eagle" in the after section of the main hangar which, cleared of aeroplanes, will be leaving a bare shed fifty yards square. The Court will consist of nine senior officers. Rear-Admiral Townshend will possibly be president.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 27.

This year's Stock Exchange Mutual Subscription Fund (formerly Stock Exchange Derby Sweep) opened yesterday. The rush for tickets was such that the organisers expect to realise over three hundred thousand sterling of which ten per cent. will go to charity.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 27.

King has approved of the appointment of William Seeds, British Minister at Darazzo as the British High Commissioner on Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission at Coblenz.—Reuter.

PETROLEUM LAW REGULATION

SIGNED BY PRESIDENT CALLES

LONDON, March 27.

Mexico City.—President Calles has signed the new regulations governing petroleum law.—Reuter's Special.

AMANULLAH VISITS ROLLS-ROYCE WORKS

GIVES £100 NOTE TO CRIPPLED EX-SERGEANT

LONDON, March 27.

King Amanullah spent two and a half hours at the Rolls-Royce motor works at Derby. He afterwards went to Sheffield where the Labourite Lord Mayor welcomed him and the daughter of the leader of the Labourite majority in the municipality presented Queen Souriya a bouquet. Here King Amanullah astonished a crippled ex-sergeant lying in a spinal carriage holding out an autograph album by pressing a hundred sterling note into his hand.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVAL SUPPLY BILL

PASSED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

LONDON, March 27.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has passed the Naval Supply Bill. 48 million dollars have been appropriated to start the construction of eight ten-thousand ton cruisers and two fleet of submarines.—Reuter.

"SOME ASPECTS OF FASTING."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I wonder why some people cannot bear the slightest remark about their religious beliefs or practices without construing it as an "attack" on their religion! Thus, "A Muslim" thinks I have "attacked" the Rozas of the Mahomedans because in my last letter I referred to this religious practice. I am glad to say that I have often had occasion to discuss this question with some of my enlightened Mahomedan friends and I have never known them to take offence at it. On the contrary, our discussion was always friendly, interesting and scientific.

"A Muslim" is inclined to teach me the Islamic doctrine on fasting as if I do not know all this. Well, I shall, certainly, be interested to know more about it, though I can assure your correspondent that I already know something about it, perhaps a little more than he possibly thinks. I know, for instance, that fasting as a religious practice is much older than Judaism from which both Christianity and Islamism borrowed the doctrine, and that it was practised by the Egyptians, the Greek and Romans, the Babylonians, as it is still practised by the Hindus and Bhuddists, all these much older religions than Islamism. In fact, we can trace it from the most primitive religions. In his zeal to defend his own belief in this matter, he misses altogether the point of my argument. I contend that hygiene had nothing to do with the origination of this practice. "A Muslim" may argue most learnedly, that it had. So may a Jew or a Christian. I have no desire to contradict them. I, with many others who have seriously studied the question, hold that the idea to appease a contrary and angry deity or deities gave rise to the practice.

I know that all sorts of ingenious explanations have been invented to justify it in the light of modern thought. I am not impressed by them. I know also the religious belief about mortification, etc. It does not appeal to me. If any man thinks that the practice does him good and makes him happy, I shall be the last man to contradict him. But he must not think that because a person does not see eye to eye with him on the subject that that person's object is to attack his religious belief. We must not be so narrow-minded as that.—Yours, etc.

A. DOCTOR.

THE

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SCATTERED BUYING—WEATHER REPORTS FAVOURABLE—PRICES DECLINE ON LONG LIQUIDATION—LATER RALLIED ON RENEWED BUYING.

New York, March 27.

The New York futures market opened at a rise of 7 points and ruled steady on buying by local houses. When prices showed a rise of 9 points over previous close reports of favourable weather induced considerable liquidation and prices declined 17 points. At the decline there was renewed buying and the market closed at a rise of 2 Points to a decline of 8 points. Spot cotton remained unchanged.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed unchanged to 5 points lower. Spot prices improved 22 points to 19.58c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter.—"Market early advanced on unfavourabe weather but reacted later on favourable Eastern Belt forecast and liquidation."

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

	New York, Mar. 27.
Previous Close	19.36
To-day's Opening	19.43 plus .07
10-16 a.m.	19.45 plus .09
11 a. m.	19.34 —.02
12 Noon	19.34 —.02
12-57 p.m.	19.28 —.08
3 p.m.	19.37 plus .01

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, March 27.
May	19.50 plus .02
July	19.37 plus .01
October	18.02 —.08
December	18.81 —.06
January	18.80 —.06
Middling Spot	20.00 —

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, March 27.
May	19.18 —
July	18.95 —.05
Middling Spot	19.58 plus .22

NEW YORK.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	19.47
July	19.34
October	18.94
New York, Noon Call.	
May	19.47
July	19.34
October	18.96
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	
May	19.14
July	18.96
October	18.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 24,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent Continent 20,000 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail.)

Week ending 24th March 1928.	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Brought into Sight	177	12,285	16,647
Receipts at U.S. Ports	86	7,458	11,636
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain	45	1,070	2,141
To Continent	65	3,717	4,900
To Japan, Canada, etc.	17	938	1,563
Total	127	5,725	8,604
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	331	11,099	12,542
Deliveries to Spinners:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	64	2,025	2,054
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American Ports		1,831	2,534
Stocks at American Interior Towns		887	1,036
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,938	2,847
Total		4,656	6,417
Last week		4,793	6,535
Difference on week		—137	—118
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		828	1,507
		This week.	Last week.
Exports of American Cotton to India		1,000	Nil
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st Aug.)		36,400	35,400

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 27-3-28	7323000	11734000
,, Yesterday 27-3-28	24000	35000
Exports to date 27-3-28	5555000	8638000
Stocks at Ports 23-3-28	1831000	2534000
,, Interior Towns 23-3-28	887000	1036000
,, Liverpool 23-3-28	828000	1330000
Visible Supply 23-3-28	4656000	6408000
Quantity in Sight Do.	12285000	16647000

LIVERPOOL.

SMALL MARKET—NARROW TRADING FUTURES 1 POINT LOWER—SALES 7,000 BALES.

Liverpool, March 27.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 1 point and ruled quiet but steady with a small business. The market closed at a decline of 1 point. Spot sales amounted 7,000 Bales and Middling American improved 4 points to 11-03d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled quiet and Egyptian futures closed at a decline. of 7 to 9 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 27th instant:—

"No precipitation, weather cooler."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable D| 27th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—

"Planting is progressing favourably, better weather reports. Market steady, further advance doubtful. There is less disposition to buy. Market unfavourably affected by Alexandria market opened poor."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report:—Technically the Local Market is in a much sounder position owing to the liquidation of speculative "longs" by option dealers, and our prices are now well below American in parity. Further there is still a fairly large "short" interest in April-May Broach held by offices and very few tenders are expected until the beginning of May.

The American markets display a remarkable steadiness and on an small break it appears there is plenty of buying, especially by spinners. For some time now, the weather has on the whole, been unfavourable. In the Eastern belt heavy rains have retarded preparations for planting, while in the West the drought still continues.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.—"Persistent trade buying sustains market.

Cable from Alexandria Egypt:—"Sakel market is solely in the hands of speculators. Trade demand limited, little business doing Upper. Weather is favourable."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool friend:—

"Reactions shortlived; new buying appearing all setbacks, disclosing strong position."

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, March 27.
Scinde, Fully Good	8.10 —.05
Scinde, Fine	8.30 —.05
Scinde, Superfine	8.50 —.05
Bengal, Good	7.90 —.05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.10 —.05
Bengal, Fine	8.30 —.05
Oomra, Good	8.45 —.05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.70 —.05
Oomra, Fine,	8.95 —.05
Broach, Fully Good	9.55 —.05
Broach, Fine	9.8 —.05
Broach, Superfine	10.05 —.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, March 27.
March	20.88 —.17
April	20.68 —.07
May	20.68 —.07
June	20.80 —.05
July	20.86 —.01
August	20.86 —.01
September	20.85 —.01
October	20.91 —.09
November	20.86 —.09
December	20.84 —.09
January	20.75 —.10
February	20.73 —.10
March	20.70 —.10
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	21.20 plus

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, March 27.	
	Opening	Closing
March	10.56	10.54 plus .01
April		10.43 —
May	10.41	10.38 —.01
June		10.32 —.01
July	10.30	10.27 —.01
August		10.19 —.02
September		10.12 —.01
October	10.05	10.04 —.01
November		9.99 —01
December		9.99 —01
January	9.98	9.97 —.01
February		9.96 —.01
March		9.95 —.01
Middling Spot		11.03 plus .04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 27.

Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales
Sales on Speculation 200 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 27.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 16 1-2

BOMBAY.

CONSIDERABLE LIQUIDATION—LOWER LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS—CLOSED EASY.

Bombay, March 28.

Following a small change, the local market opened at Rs. 370|- and improved to Rs. 370|8. There was absence of buying and prices ruled easy on scattered liquidation. Later on lower Liverpool opening cables influenced further selling and quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. 369|4.
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 373|8.
Fine M. G. Oomra May 338|8.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May 310|8.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 28.

The forward market opened at Rs. 367 for Broach Apl|May delivery on reports of Liverpool quotations being 8 points lower. Selling by option dealers caused further weakness but offerings were well absorbed. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

The local cotton markets will remain closed to-morrow 29th inst., beng "Ramnavmi" Holiday.

F.G.M.G. Broach Apl|May 366|8
F.G.M.G. Broach July|Aug 371
Fine M.G. Oomra May 337.
F.G.M.G. Bengal May 311.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Mar. 28.
June	227·00 plus 1.40
September	231·80—0.30

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay 28th March 1928.

Bengal 307 May.
Broach 367 A. M.
Broach 371 J. A.
Umra 336 May.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	331	324	317	310 302
S. P.	330	323	316	309 301
Rajputana	331	324	317	310 302
Broach	387	382	375	
P A	408	401	394	384
Umar No.3	355	348	341	331
C. P. No. 1	380	373	366	356
C P No 2	368	361	354	344
Khandesh	335	325	315	305
Muthia		320	310	300

To-day Thursday Cotton market closed owing to Hindu Holiday.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 28.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	1,223	265,632	304,813
Central India	871	251,831	254,493
Barsi and Nagar	1,818	249,220	179,409
Hyderabad-Gaurani	583	97,533	62,687
Berar	3,115	550,463	517,743
Central Provinces	1,223	242,108	211,324
Total Oomras	8,893	1,657,087	1,530,469
Dhoteria	2,432	90,800	106,101
N.-W. Provinces	91	62,301	53,466
Rajputana	268	36,116	37,366
Sind-Punjab	466	129,277	104,696
Broach	2,256	47,114	55,837
Coompta and Dharwar	1,449	14,500	41,975
Western Northerns	208	5,297	17,760
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	5	9,739	5,259
Persian	3	3,837	3,375
American		29,353	122,094
Egyptian and African	275	22,739	31,785
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		66	51
Total	16,341	2,108,226	2,110,629

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March
Sept. to 22nd M
In full-p Bales.
Yesterday. This year.

Europe		409,496
Japan & Ch		577,256 1,0
Coast Ports		16,560
Up-country b		141
Afloat in har		
China and		

READY C

Bengal Superfi
Bengal Fine
Bengal F. G.
Sindh-Punjab Fi
Sindh-Punjab F.
Wardha-Hingt. F
Nagpur F
Yeotmal F
Arvi Fine
Amraoti
Khamgao
Akola
Muskap
Khande

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

	Bombay, Mar. 28.
Ready	21 9 6
Chaitra	21 6 9
Vaishakh	21 7 0
Narandas Motilal Native gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21 6 9
National City	21 10 0

SILVER.

Ready	59 10 0
London Ready	26-7|16
Forward	26-1|4
London and Shanghai.—	
Opening	2 6 15
Closing	2 6 15
New York Cent	57 8 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Chaitra	59|8	59|8	58|7	59|7
Vaishakh	59|9	59|9	59|8	59|8

Tone of Silver.—Dull. Very little business doing. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 28.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th April
Banks Selling D D 1|6.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 May
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 Monsoon.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 1|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6-1|4 April
NEW YORK—
Banks Selling T T 274.
Banks Buying T T 272-1|2.
Banks Buying D D 271-1|2.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 267-1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 131.
Banks buying 60 Days 128.
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 136-3|4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Seling D D 173-3|4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1|2.
JAVA
Banks Selling D D 90-3|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88-1/8 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 28th inst.
London/Japan 1/11 9/16 27th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 27th inst.
London/Belgium 35.00 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 25 34 27th inst.
London/Italy 92 40 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 27th inst. £4/4/11-1/2; 26th inst. £4/4/11-1/2.
Silver London Ready 27th inst. 26-3/8; 26th inst. 26-7/16.
Silver London Forward 27th inst. 26-1/8; 26th inst. 26-1/4.
Silver New York Ready 27th inst. 57-3/8; 26th inst. 57-7/16.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 27th inst. 4 1/32 per cent; 26th inst. 4 1/32 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 27th inst. 4 1/16 per cent; 26th inst. 4 1/16 per cent
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent; 3 mos 5-1|2 per cent; 6 mos 5 per cent; 12 mos 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 28.

3 months 4-1|6 per cent.
6 months 4-1|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 to 5-3|4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/4
Imperial
Tone

STOCKS AND SHARES.

NATURAL RECOVERY.

SHORTS COVERING.

Bombay, Mar. 28.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill Shares opened steady with prices mostly unchanged. There was fairly large business mostly of transfer nature with scattered buying. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 937|8 and ruled firm with better demand, but when prices reached Rs. 945| there was renewed long liquidation and closed at Rs. 937|8. Fazal opened at Rs. 868|12 and improved to Rs. 876|4 but declined and closed on liquidation at Rs. 870. To-day therewas a better feeling on reports current that Bulls have made arrangements to take delivery of at least 2,000 shares of Bombay Dyeing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section there was good and impressive buying by Bulls. Bombay Burmas showed better feeling with some improvement. Tata Hydros were also in good demand. The undertone in Iron Shares of Tata Steels was rather firm with some impressive buying.

The Bombay Stock Exchange will remain closed to-morrow the 29th inst. for "Ramnavmi" Holiday.

Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt in their daily report state:

"It is very unfortunate for the market that a certain clique seems to have been formed to kill the goose that lays golden eggs. We wish wiser counsel prevails on these people, for, to gain their own ends and by driving away Bulls one after another means nothing else but ruination to the market. We all have past experience which teaches us that after such mischief, the market assumes a lethargic tone, transactions become very scanty and Brokers begin to starve for want of business. It should be borne in mind that we do not take sides, neither do we like to pamper anyone. Our moto is to be entirely impartial."

COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 28.

Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	395
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	937|8
250 Bradbury	250
100 Century	440
100 Colaba Land	127|8
500 Central India P.	510
100 Coorla	172|8
100 Crescent	172|8
250 Curim.	250
500 David	260
250 Dawn	625
200 Edward Sassoon	110
10 E. D. Sassoon	9|14|6
100 Elphinstone	16
150 Fazulbhoy	870
50 Finlay	135
1000 F. Petit	509
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	130
100 Indian Bleaching	315
100 Indore Malwa	361|4
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300 Kastoorchand	23
100 Khatau	97/8
100 Kohinoor	248|12
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6850
100 Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000 Morarjee	1875
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Mayer Sassoon	81|4
1000 Morarji	2030
200 New Great	285
10 New City	115
250 Pabaney	280
100 Pearl	581|4
100 Phoenix	420
250 Simplex	185
1000 Sholapur	7800
50 Swan	135
100 Swadehi	512|8
500 Tata Mill	75
500 Vishnu Cotton	3000

BANKS.

127 Imperial	1452|8
127 Imperial	352|8
50 India	89|12
20 Baroda	91|8
25 Central	24|12
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ali Prantej	900
Amritsar Patti	13
1/Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100 Dhond Baramati	109
100 Guzerat Rly.	10/12
100 H	

SECURITIES

Bombay, March 28.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|5-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|4.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934|37 Rs. 93|9.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 87|9
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102|4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106|3.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103|2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104|4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|14.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-48 Rs. 101|14
Forward Rates.—2nd April Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|5-6: 1945-55 Rs. 106.4.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 28.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 49-10: highest Rs. 49-12: lowest Rs. 49-9: closing Rs. 49-11.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4-13: closing Rs. 4-13.

Groundnutseeds May delivery opening Rs. 58-5: lowest Rs. 58-4: closing Rs. 58-6.

N.B.—Our bazaar will remain closed today being public holiday.

Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	98/4
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref	1040
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1115
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	238
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	485
500 5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	130

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey: Poona Rangers, vs. 1st Battalion G.I.P. Regiment, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

Public meeting re: Boycott of British Goods, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Ramnavmi (Hindu Holiday): Bank Holiday.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails of March 15 due at 8 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Special general meeting, Apollo Bunder, 6-45 p.m.

A lantern lecture by Capt. J. Alban D'Souza at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street on the "Prevention of Malaria in Bombay" at 7 p.m., the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai presiding.

FRIDAY, March 30.

Aga Khan Hockey: A. I. Muslims, Poona vs. Lusitanians, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

Annual General Meeting of Presidency Association, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, March 31.

The S.S. "Mooltan" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: G.I.P. Parel vs. Winners of Tuesday's Match, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

Special meeting of the University Senate, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to morrow (Friday) at 11 a.m.

CUTCH-LOHANA S. S. MANDAL.

The anniversary meeting of Sri Cutch Lohana Swayamsevak Mandal will be held to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Vad Gadi Dariasthan.

PROF. JIBAWA'S SHOOTING FEAT.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League there will be an exhibition of several wonderful shooting feats by Prof. Jethsinghji Jibawa at the premises of Laxmi Society Pavilion to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Union will be held in Free Mason's Hall, Ravelin Street, (near Excelsior Theatre) on Saturday (the 31st inst.) at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) followed by a dinner at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m.of Tuesday, to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attacks 4, deaths 2; Cholera attack 1, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 90. Total mortality this day last year was 74.

"THE LIFE OF RAMA."

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. (B.T.) when Swami Omkar Sachidanandji and other Pandits will deliver a lecture on "The Life of Rama."

SOHIROBA MAHARAJ PUNYATITHI.

Under the joint auspices of Saraswat Brahmin Samaj and Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Mitra Mandal, Shri Sobhiroba Maharaj Punyatithi will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) at 4 pm. in the Samaj Hall, Girgaon, when Mr. Pathak Shastri will deliver Hari Kirtan.

FIRST-AID AND MEDICAL RELIEF CLASS.

A gathering of the members of the Union will be held to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Girgaon Vyayamshala (near Opera House Tram Terminus) when the First-Aid and Medical Relief Class will be formally opened by Dr. R. V. Talpade.

GOPCHAR AND BHOYE SAMSTAN.

A meeting of [illegible] Maleks of Worlee [illegible] be held

SRI RAM NAVAMI

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj Shree Ram Navami Uthsav will be celebrated from to-day (Thursday) to 7th proximo in the 'Mandap' at the Samaj premises No. 1 Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.)

The Utsav will commence at 8 a.m. today.

AT PAREL.

The members of the Sri Ramana Satchidananda Samaj, Parel, will celebrate the 'Sri Rama Navami Festival' from today (Thursday) to the 9th April, 1928, both days inclusive, at Krishna Buildings Nos. 1 and 2, Parel Bombay.

AT VITHALWADI.

Under the joint auspices of the "Lohana Snatak Mandal" and the "Lohana Sahaykari Mandal" public celebration of Shree Ram-Jayanti will take place to-day (Thursday) at Naran-Wadi situated at Vithalwadi at 8 p.m. (B.T.), when Poet Lalitji and Mr. Mawji Govindji Sheth will deliver address on the subject. Sheth Gordhandas Govindji will preside.

AT MADHAV BAUG.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting for ladies will be held to-day (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Madhav Baug, for the celebration of Ram Jayanti, when Swami Shambhudanand of Ramkrishna Ashram will speak in Hindi.

AT VILE PARLE.

Shri Ram Jayanti will be celebrated at Vile Parle Rashtriyashala at 8-45 a.m. today (Thursday) when Sjt. Narmadashanker D. Mehta will deliver a lecture on "Rama's Birth and its significance," when Sheth Mulraj Karsondas will preside.

MUNICIPAL BOY SCOUTS' TREE-PLANTING CEREMONY.

The tree-planting ceremony of the Municipal Boy Scouts will be performed on the Dadar-Matunga Road, Improvement Trust Scheme (near the Matunga G.I.P. Railway Station) to-morrow (Friday) at 8 a.m. (B.T.), when the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatulla, Minister for Local Self-Government to the Government of Bombay, will perform the ceremony.

INDIAN MUSIC.

Prof. Krishnarao Tendulker has just arrived in Bombay from his musical trip and under the auspices of the Dadar Saraswat Brahman Seva Sangh, he will give a special musical concert, at the Samaj Griha, Shri Krishna Vidyalaya Building, near Market, Main Road, Dadar, at 9 p.m. to-day (Thursday) on account of Ram Janmotsav.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Sree Ramanavami will be celebrated at the Association premises to-morrow (Thursday) at 4-40 p.m. (S.T.) The programme is as under:—1. Invocation. 2. Reading the Ramayana. 3. Short speech on the significance of Sree Rama's life. 4. Musical entertainments. 5. Mangalarathi. 6. Distribution of Prasadams and Pansupari.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday (the 4th proximo) at 6 p.m. (S.T) when a paper will be read, on "Pradip or Indian Lamp," by Mr. Satindra Narayan Roy.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S.S. "Harmodias" arrived at Suez in the evening of the 26th instant.

The B. I. S.S. "Dumana" with left Bombay on the 15th instant, arrived at Port Said on the morning of Tuesday, the 27th instant and left there the same afternoon.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

TO DAY'

TURKISH BATH CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

JURY'S UNANIMOUS VERDICT

By a unanimous verdict of the jury, Malkabai the Mahomedan woman aged 25 was acquitted of the charge of procuring a minor girl for immoral purposes in her Turkish bath.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law with Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. S. K. Nabiullah, defended the accused.

Malkabai, dark-skinned and stout, was dressed in a deep-blue sari in Parsi fashion with stockings and high-heeled shoes. Yesterday she was allowed to take her seat behind her counsel.

Mrs. West, the next witness for the prosecution, examined by Rao Bahadur Setalvad, stated that she lived in the Watson's Annexe building. She used to see the customers, all males, visiting the bath, till late at night. She had sent two petitions to the police protesting against two baths being located in the building.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, witness stated that Superintendent Power had asked her to send petition. Her ayah had once a quarrel with the accused.

IMPRESSION OF A BROTHEL.

Police Superintendent Power, the next witness, deposed that on complaints being received he had the bath watched by a police constable in plain clothes. He had also sent some soldiers to the bath who reported that the girl who attended did not know how to massage properly. Witness came to the conclusion that the bath was a common brothel.

The police constable who had watched the bath then gave evidence.

On the point of the girl's age, Dr. Nunan the police surgeon had given evidence in the Police Court that she was 17 years. This was read out to the jury, as the doctor is now in England.

The prosecution evidence being closed, the accused made a statement to the Court.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

She said that when she visited Satara, the complainant Suleman who was the son of her maternal uncle invited her to his house. When she went there Suleman's father asked her to take his son with her to Bombay and find out a job for him.

Subsequently Suleman, his wife and his sister went with her to Bombay, where she tried to get a job for him. As she did not succeed Suleman went away leaving his wife and sister behind. A few days later his father came to her and inquired about the complainant. When he found that he was not there he asked the accused to keep Rehamatbai in her custody.

GIRL PLEAD'S FOR PROTECTION.

Continuing, the accused said that about ten days afterwards the complainant again went and begged her to get him a job. Later, however, when she succeeded in securing employment for him he refused to work and said that he wished to go back to Satara. He therefore took his wife away with him. The very next day Rehamatbai came back to her and begged her to give her protection. At that time she was not wearing the "purdah" on and when questioned she said she did not wear it as she had come by the back door in a hurry. The accused was at first not willing to keep her and she even put her in a taxi in order to take her to her husband, but she entreated her not to do so and [illegible] tried to [illegible] It was [illegible] of Mrs.

[illegible] rge to the [illegible] convict [illegible] satisfied [illegible] ht the girl [illegible] Moreover, [illegible] done by the [illegible] girl to illi- [illegible] no evidence [illegible] suspicion [illegible] lso important [illegible] o having left [illegible] reatment.

[illegible] egular brothel, [illegible] would not suf- [illegible] without the [illegible] resent. Final- [illegible] 18 years, the [illegible] victed in any [illegible] for quarter of [illegible] the accused [illegible] ship or- [illegible] [illegible] he burst [illegible] me with [illegible] drawn [illegible] r coun-

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSES

RIGHT OF COLLECTING FEES

STANDING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday consideration was given to a letter from Messrs. Chitnis, Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Solicitors, stating on behalf of their client Makbool Dada Mia, holding at present the right of collecting fare ground fees and feeding fees at Bandra Slaughter Houses, that they are informed that the above right was put to auction as usual at Arthur Crawford Market on the 19th idem in the presence of the Commissioner and the Superintendent of Markets; that the bid for the right started at Rs. 1,00,000 and was raised by their client to Rs. 1,41,000; that it was further raised by one Mr. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed to Rs. 1,45,000 which was accepted in undue haste and even before their client could have an opportunity of raising the bid further; that their client and other bidders who were present at the auction drew the attention of the Commissioner to the irregularity, but he expressed his inability to do anything then; that their client was prepared to have the right for Rs. 1,55,000; that the bid was knocked down at Rs. 1,45,000 to the detriment of the public interest in general and to their client's interest in particular. Requesting that either their client's offer of Rs. 1,55,000 may be accepted or the right may be put to auction again.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved that the b[illegible] be approved.

Khan Saheb Curtay seconded the p[illegible] position.

MR. TAIRSEE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said if the f[illegible] given by the complainant's solicit[illegible] were true, the auctioneers acted i[illegible] very unprofessional manner. He th[illegible] fore moved an amendment that in [illegible] ness to the bidders tenders be invite[illegible] the Commissioner for the sale of ri[illegible]

Dr. J. V. Vora seconded the am[illegible] ment.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim expressed his [illegible] prise that Messrs. Bennett and Co[illegible] whose reputation as auctioneers [illegible] well known, had acted in that wa[illegible] the allegations were true, their [illegible] should be struck off the municipal list.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Municipal Commissioner said as far as he remembered the auctioneer had cried the words once, twice and thrice. If they were to wait till the highest bidder had given his bid, they would have to wait till evening without doing anything. He therefore suggested that the auction bid of Rs. 1,45,000 should stand.

Mr. Tairsee's amendment was then put to vote and carried as a substantive proposition.

brothel as the police alleged, the Police Commissioner was authorized to get it removed by giving notice within a week. It was improbable that the accused would keep a girl for immoral purposes when she knew that the police had been watching her. There was no evidence that the girl was subjected to illicit intercourse. Such a thing was insonceivable when her husband was all the time with her.

NUDITY IS NOT INDECENCY.

Referring to the pictures seized by the police from the accused's bath, Mr. Vicaji maintained that they could not be called indecent from the artistic point of view. "It is a morbid mentality that reads indecency in a nude picture" he said.

Counsel drew the attention [illegible] the girl's evidence th[illegible] escaped [illegible] om her husband and [illegible] ought the [illegible] tection of the ac[illegible]

JUDGE'S [illegible] P.

Just[illegible]

NEW CHAIRMAN OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

MR. DALVI SUCCEEDS MR. BOMAN BEHRAM

On a simple question of electing a Chairman, the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation spent one hour in futile discussion. The present Chairman, Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, in anticipation of his election as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, which takes place next week, resigned his Chairmanship of the Schools Committee. Dr. M. C. Jawle moved that Mr. D. G. Dalvi be appointed Chairman.

Prof. Rao seconded the proposition.

SUGGESTION FOR TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Mr. R. A. Gole however wanted a Chairman for one week only in place of Mr. Boman-Behram till the result of [illegible]ection of the Chairman of the [illegible]g Committee was out. He suggested the names of the senior members [illegible] acting chairmanship, viz., Dr. [illegible]ao Bahadur Pai, Prof. Rao, Mr. [illegible]d Mr. K. K. Shah, but all these [illegible]n refused the honour. The original proposition was then put to the [illegible]d was carried by a majority.

MR. DALVI'S SPEECH.

Dalvi then took the chair and [illegible]anked the Committee for electing [illegible]airman for the remaining period [illegible] year and urged the Committee to [illegible]rate with him to tackle serious [illegible]ms under their charge, viz., re- [illegible]ment and raising the quality of [illegible]ducation. The Committee also put [illegible]ord their sense of appreciation for [illegible]seful work done by Mr. Boman- [illegible]am as Chairman during the last [illegible] months.

RETIRING CHAIRMAN OF STANDING COMMITTEE

[illegible]RM TRIBUTES PAID BY MEMBERS

[illegible]t the meeting of the Standing Com- [illegible]ttee of the Corporation on Wednesday [illegible]ening, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, moved [illegible] vote of thanks to the retiring Chair- [illegible]an, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, for [illegible]e valuable services rendered by him [illegible]s Chairman of the Standing Committee [illegible]nd for the zeal, courtesy and ability [illegible]with which he discharged his duties. In [illegible]moving this resolution he observed that this resolution had never been better deserved than on the present occasion. The business of the Committee was put through by him in the Corporation in an able way especially at the Budget time, which had been appreciated by all.

Mr. Tairsee in seconding said that Mr. Hoosenally had carried on a large amount of work as a true businessman.

PAST RECORDS BROKEN.

Dr. Mistry referred to the tremendous volume of work turned out during the year both in the Committee and its sub-committees and said that he had beat the record of all his predecessors in every way, and particularly referred to the thoroughness with which he had handled every question.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai observed that Mr. Hoosenally's Budget speech was an eye-opener to the Councillors as to the financial position of the Corporation and added that the manner in which he had carried on the work had fully qualified him for higher honours such as Presidentship of the Corporation, and the membership of the Executive Council.

Mrs. Gokhalay, Dr. Vora, Khan Bahadur Curtay and other members and also the Commissioner paid a tribute in eulogistic terms to the splendid work done by the Chairman during the year.

MR. HOOSENALLY'S REPLY.

In reply Mr. Hoosenally thanked his colleagues for their very kind words of appreciation and whole-hearted support given to him by them during his tenure of office. He also thanked the Commissioner and the Municipal Secretary and his staff for their valuable assistance rendered to him in discharging his duties.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	March 28.
Previous Closing Rate	19.37
To-day's Opening Rate	19.30
Difference	— .07
To-day's Closing Rate	19.24
Difference	— .13

LIVERPOOL.

	March 28.
Previous Closing Rate	10.27
To-day's Opening Rate	19.19
Difference	— .08
To-day's Closing Rate	10.21
Difference	—.06
Broach expectation	.366

VICEROY'S MEDALS FOR UNDERGRADUATES

NAMES OF SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS

Report of Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghava Acharya, K.B.E., Dr. A. M. Peunell, and the Reverend Canon F. J. Western, judges on the competition for His Excellency the Viceroy's medals to be awarded in 1928 for essays by undergraduates is as follows:—

We award the gold medal to:—

Frank Reginald Anthony, Robertson College, Jubbulpore, Nagpur University.

The essays of V. K. Rangaswami (Presidency College, Madras) and Niant Dhan Banerji (King George's Medical College, Lucknow) come next in merit. Both the essays from Burma reached a fairly high standard of excellence.

We recommend the award of Provincial Silver Medals to:—

Madras—V. K. Rangaswami (Presidency College, Madras). Bengal—Bhuramal Agarwalla (Presidency College, Calcutta). United Provinces—Niant Dhan Banerji (King George's Medical College, Lucknow). Burma—Maung Tin (University College, Rangoon).

SEQUEL TO WEAVERS' STRIKE.

SIMPLEX MILL DECLARES LOCK-OUT

In consequence of about 700 weavers having gone on strike as a protest against the reduction of wages the management of the Simplex Mill situate at Ripon Road declared a lock-out on Wednesday till the 1st of April. The management at first explained to the weavers that they had not effected any reduction in their wages but this had no effect on them. The management then thought it better to close the mill for a few days as they were not able to go on with the work without the weavers. The total strength of the mill was 3,000 and, therefore, 3,000 men are thrown out of employment for the present.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

MR. KURWA AS ADDITIONAL JUDGE

We understand that the Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. S. E. Kurwa, Bar.-at-Law, as an additional Judge for the Small Causes Court. This is the second time that Mr. Kurwa is appointed to this post. When he first acted as a Judge of the Small Causes Court he gave satisfaction to every one concerned by his ability and courtesy and the Bar presented him with an address, when he retired from the Bench.

ANDHERI RECREATION CLUB.

TENNIS SOCIAL

The Doubles Finals of the Andheri Recreation Club Open Tennis Tournament were played on Sunday evening between Kamat and Mehta and Raojibhai and Manibhai, in the presence of a large gathering. The match were more keenly contested than was expected, Kamat and Mehta who ultimately won it being not in their usual good form. The first set, however, was won by them at the moderate score of 6—3, the opponents putting up a goo fight. The second set, saw a complete turn of event in favour of Raojibhai and partner who won it at 6—3, both the players playing a steady and confident game. The third set naturally proved interesting and a tough struggle was seen for the championship ultimately the better pair won it by 6—4.

Men's Doubles (Final) Mehta and Kamat beat Raojibhai and Manibhai.

6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

The playing of the finals was followed by a Tennis Social over which Mr. Mathradas Vasanji presided and distributed the prizes.

The Club was fortunate in having a cup presented by one of the sons of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla for single championship which was won by Vakharia for this year. Last years Singles Cup, which was presented by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, went to Kamat, and that of doubles to Mehta, and Kansara. This year's Doubles' Cup presented by the Club was won by Mehta and Kamat. Runners-up were also given cups.

In presenting the Cups the President made a sharp speech in the course of which he paid a tribute to the Club for its highly cosmopolitan spirit which he said ought to be an example to other clubs in Bombay where that spirit did not exist. He narrated his own experiences as a sportsman and hoped that the club would produce a large number of real sportsmen.

After refreshments the function came to a close.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will proceed to Europe in April and will spend the Summer in South France preparing the Hibbert lectures which will be delivered in England in October and November.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay dined with H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner at Nepean Sea Road on Wednesday.

Sir John Simon and his colleagues leave Delhi by the Punjab Limited on the morning of Friday for Bombay from where they sail for London on Saturday.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1928.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL'S LEAD.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Bhopal made an important speech on the occasion of opening the second session of the Legislative Council of the State. From a careful perusal of the speech, which has been published in "The Chronicle", the reader will note a striking resemblance between this and the speech of the Maharaja of Bikaner on a similar occasion. These responsible pronouncements are significant inasmuch as they reveal how the minds of progressive Rulers of Indian States have begun to react to the democratic movement in India and indicate the probable lines of constitutional advance in the States in the immediate future. The reason for making his present elaborate speech His Highness the Nawab Saheb himself describes in the following graphic terms: "Nobody can ignore the fact that ugly clouds are gathering on the horizon and the storm may burst on the States at any moment. There may be a cloud-burst and a flood. Unless the Rulers protect their States by the construction of solid and durable embankments of internal contentment, peace, good-will and prosperity, they stand in danger of being wiped out of existence altogether." How to avert the danger, how and in what form to build a solid embankment against a possible flood is the principal question to which the Nawab Saheb addresses himself. His Highness finds the right approach to the solution of the question in what he calls a complete identification of the Ruler with the ruled, which he regards as the goal of every civilised Government. In accordance with this just ideal His Highness stresses the obligations of the Ruler more than his privileges and even goes so far as to say: "The obligation to govern well and rule wisely to which I have referred has always existed and will always exist as long as a Ruler desires to retain his privileged position."

Having defined the goal of a Ruler and recognised his inherent obligations, His Highness enunciates some essential principles of Government. These include the moral and intellectual uplift of the people, developing the resources of the State, a fixed Privy Purse, security of State services, security of person and property, an independent judiciary and the Reign of Law in general. The resemblance between these principles and the seven points of the Maharaja of Bikaner warrants the hope that the Princes have as a body come to some understanding as regards the introduction of reforms in the States. As regards the Privy Purse, the Nawab Saheb has proclaimed the following "self-denying ordinance": "If my State is to enjoy the full benefit of the development along the lines I have indicated, it must be free to use the whole of its resources and to be allowed to spend upon the people and the State the whole of the income raised directly or indirectly from my people, of course always keeping in view the obligation which we may have contracted." Trust begets trust and the Legislative Council will, no doubt, in its turn lay a self-denying ordinance on itself and, while gratefully acknowledging His Highness' solicitude for the claims of the people who contribute to the State income directly or indirectly, will also grant an adequate Privy Purse for meeting the necessary royal obligations.

So far as sound administration under a paternal form of rule is concerned, the Nawab Saheb's enunciation of the principles of such administration leaves little to be desired. And we have no doubt His Highness, like his illustrious mother, has been conscientiously striving to act up to those principles. Even as regards the modification of the personal rule itself to suit modern aspirations of the people, His Highness the Nawab Saheb has something encouraging to say, though he might have been more explicit. He has no doubt a strong fascination for the ancient ideal of Kingship, with its beneficent absolutism. But he recognises that "it is the duty of every Ruler to keep pace with these days of intensive progress" and that "what is really required for the progress of my State is steady development on the lines suited and acceptable to the people." "Suited and acceptable to the people": these words and His Highness' principle of complete identification of the Ruler with the ruled fairly suggest the lines on which the spirit of ancient ideals of Kingship can be retained even when the form of Government is modified to suit and be acceptable to the people. The Nawab Saheb is fully appreciative of the value of Self-Government. Speaking of its progress in British India, the Nawab Saheb said: "We are most sympathetically disposed towards their legitimate aspirations in the direction of Self-Government within the Empire." These aspirations are not now confined to British India, they have permeated every nook and corner of India. We have no doubt that the Nawab Saheb, with his anxiety to identify himself thoroughly with his subjects and devise a form of Government acceptable to them, will sympathise in a practical manner with similar aspirations in his own State. His Highness drew a graphic picture of the need for a solid embankment against any possible flood. A Government broad-based upon the will and suffrage of the people is an embankment stronger than granite. Varying the metaphor, we shall conclude with another pen-picture, drawn by Sir William Hunter, of "the tree of political aspirations" in India. In a speech on India at Birmingham in 1879 he said: "I do not believe that races.....into whom we have instilled the maxim of no taxation without representation as the fundamental right of a people can be permanently excluded from a share in the management of their finances.....We have planted the tree of political aspirations in India. The tree has very nearly reached the roof. Unless you give play to its growth, the day will come when either its top will burst through the roof or you will have to cut down with sharp steel the fair tree which your own hands have planted. Gentlemen, I say, while there is yet time take off the roof." That was fifty years ago, and now no steel can cut the tree.

"BUILDING-BRAHMINS."

Vigilance is the price for friendship as well as freedom. Mr. Havell whose services to Indian art cannot be easily exaggerated, has, it would appear, now slackened his accustomed vigilance. For, inexcusable as it may seem, he appears to have lent tacit consent to the "strictly enclosed preserve in which a certain number of building-Brahmins go through their stately evolutions for each other's delectation." Is it because he has been misinformed or has kept aloof from the art activities which occupy the daily increasing attention of the intellectuals in this country? It may be, as he says, that "political India" which looks to the ballot-box for salvation was, for a period, not deeply interested in art or architecture. In the proceedings of the Legislatures, Central as well as Provincial, as in the constant reference and discussion in newspapers and periodicals to matters of artistic importance and in the constantly increasing number and places of art exhibitions and the growth of literature should be found the manifest index to the growth of opinion and demands for art in India. There is no trace, however, of familiarity with the recent events of artistic importance in India in the new chapter he has now added to his book on "Indian Architecture." The chapter is only nominally a review of art conditions in India during the last fourteen years. His faith in Mr. Stanley Baldwin as a redeemer of Indian art is only a mystery. But his faith in the "architectural hierarchy" in London is in direct contradiction to his published views, views that have hitherto obtained for him the approval and reverence of educated India. "To study the question from an Indian angle, and to qualify themselves to exchange ideas with Indian builders would have", Mr. Havell, rightly, points out, "required more time and intellectual exertion than busy London architects could be expected to give. They could not be expected to compromise their architectural reputation for the benefit of Indian art and craft." And yet, only five pages ahead in the same chapter Mr. Havell sees "a glimmer of hope in the fact that the full discussion of the subject, which has been impossible in England, has shown that the architectural hierarchy of this country does not, as a body, reject the possibility of working out an official method of building in India which will make the Indian builder something more than the political franchise." What is the full discussion "only possible abroad"? If the busy London architects, the "building-Brahmins" as Mr. Havell would call them, are, as he himself admits, too busy to "study the question from an Indian angle" and "to qualify themselves to exchange ideas with Indian builders", how is it that he sees "a glimmer of hope" in the "architectural hierarchy" in London who "do not reject the possibility" of working out "an official method of building in India"?

There is, evidently, more in this than meets the eye. Mr. Lanchester's hurried visits, Prof. Riely's inspection, in company with Sir Edwin Lutyens, of New Delhi, the Government of Bombay's abdication of educational control in favour of a representative of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the attitude of those who insist on entire control by the British architects of the activities of architects in India together with the hush that has overtaken the Department of Public Instruction in Bombay are ominous signs. The Royal Institute in London has as yet made no overt efforts to come in actual contact with Indian builders and architects. It has hitherto chosen to rely solely on the representations or rather misrepresentations of individuals. And, if it chooses further to work out "an official method of building in India" independently of opinion, demands and conditions in India, its d[illegible] may be taken as registered now. The [illegible]nstitute in London knows that the [illegible]corporated Association of Architects [illegible] Surveyors" is a body of professiona[illegible] England who felt "apprehensive [illegible] regard to the power of [illegible]arge corporate body which ha[illegible]orbed its rival, and, now f[illegible]ny other organised opinion in t[illegible]n, was in a position to p[illegible]olicy which might seek [illegible]" There moreover, ma[illegible] re[illegible] are unable t[illegible] riculum and [illegible] body." The [illegible] Architects in[illegible] the only party [illegible] of the large [illegible] pursue "'any [illegible] impose." We [illegible] naturally, appr[illegible] controlled pow[illegible] of the policy o[illegible] archy" working [illegible] of building in [illegible] might seek to [illegible] friendly advice, [illegible] should before w[illegible] method" lose no [illegible] presentative opin[illegible] and architects in [illegible]

A [illegible]

The stor[illegible] we wonde[illegible] Perhaps t[illegible] whether t[illegible] which is [illegible] want ar[illegible] in the [illegible] tige",

RACIAL POLICY IN AFRICA

LORD OLIVIER'S LATEST BOOK

BY P. G. K.

THE ANATOMY OF AFRICAN MISERY. By Lord Olivier. Published by the Hogarth Press, London. pp. 234. Price 6s. net.

That the author of "White Capital and Coloured Labour" should undertake to analyse African misery was quite natural. Lord Olivier is not known only for his Socialistic sympathies, but also for his administrative ability. He has served the Empire as Governor of Jamaica, and he was the Secretary of State for India during the short spell of Labour Government, though in this latter capacity the fulfilment was much short of the promise. The volume under review is a scathing criticism of capital-cum-Empire policy and an authoritative and well-documented pronouncement on the racial policy pursued in the Dark Continent.

NEMESIS AT WORK.

Nemesis dogs the footsteps of those nations which enslave other peoples. Slavery in its crude and naked form may have been abolished in civilised nations, but it still continues under the rule of the same civilised nations in the garb of racial policy as well as that of wagery. The slave civilisations of both the United States and South Africa were laid by European joint stock capitalist companies who sent out the European settlers and provided the slaves for their use. "The method of these colonisations was a deliberate process addressed to the purpose of investing European capital at a profit, on territory appropriated without regard to any rights of natives of the annexed countries. . . Slavery was not necessary for the white colonisation of either North America or South Africa. They were countries of great fertility and delightful climate, where white men could have done their own work and produced, as they have done, a vigorous breed of people. Alien slaves were introduced in order that profit might be made by European capitalists and British and Dutch slave traders. White convicts were, later, recognised to be quite suitable as labourers for the plantations, and were allotted as bondsmen and bondswomen to the planters." South Africa is faced with the Poor White Problem. The so-called Poor Whites, they say, chiefly represent the failures of agriculture. They are estimated as numbering from eight to ten per cent. of the white population. What is their existence due to? Slavery brought manual labour into contempt. It is for the white man to command, direct or supervise only and for the Kaffir to work. Farm labour is tabooed for the white man, because it is Kaffir's work and also it is impossible for him because he cannot live on Kaffir's wages. In industries the poor whites being illiterate or at best very ignorant and ill-educated they are usually only fit for unskilled manual labour, from which they are also debarred by the same conditions as debar them from agricultural wage labour. The maximum cash wage that may be paid to a Kaffir is 2s. 2 4-5d. per shift, while the white man's wages for all employments on the Rand average seven times those of the black, including rations and housing, and in mining work with machines, done by Kaffirs bossed by white men, the proportion is from ten to one upwards!

A STORY OF BLACK DEEDS.

The natives have been deprived of their lands and white men own fourteen-fifteenth of the land within the Union, the average being 43 1-2 acres per head for whites against only one acre per head for the natives. The European farmers and landholders have refused to part with an acre of land for increased native settlement. They are solidly opposed to any scheme of segregation calculated to provide more land and independence for black men. Because it is the belief of the white farmer that additional land provided for the native will react detrimentally on their labour market. The mine-owners cannot raise the rates for unskilled labour or they would compete with the farmer. They recruit 70,000 to 80,000 workers annually from Portuguese African territory and the flow of this supply is maintained for them by the operations of the Portuguese Government's forced labour system. The position of the white man as an unskilled worker is depressed by a low-wage labour policy; the economic position of the native must be raised or the unskilled white man must go down to the native's standard of living. The so-called South African Labour Party is not at all a genuine labour party. It is narrow-minded and selfish, without a tinge of labour idealism, and what is still more important to remember is that it is a misnomer, for it is a party which represents the interests of the whites who are not labourers, labour consisting of natives only.

SELFISH AGGRANDISEMENT.

The history of white supremacy in Africa provides most dismal reading. It is a story of selfish aggrandisement, gross injustice, inhuman cruelty and barefaced tyranny. The natives were massacred, starved to death, and blockaded

(Continued on Page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Lesson of Crowded Weeks.

Sir John Simon was cautious in his post-prandial oratory at the banquet given by Colonel Gidney to the All-White Commission, at which a select band of guests gathered to show the Commission how some Indians at least have the foolhardiness to run counter to the opinion held by the overwhelming majority of their countrymen. But these guests of the gallant Colonel must have felt disappointed to not "getting much change" out of Sir John Simon. He was overcome with emotion, but though his heart overflowed with sympathy for India and gratitude for the "crowded weeks" he had in this country, he told his audience that the Commission stood by the declaration it had made. This means that Sir John and his colleagues see no reason to change their policy of asking Indians to believe in the camouflage of free, joint consultations. Indians too see no reason why the boycott policy should be dropped.

Hertzog's Warning.

The controversy about the precise meaning of Empire co-operation which was occasioned in the South African Parliament when the report of the Imperial Conference came up for ratification before that body has resulted in a significant declaration on the part of the Dutch Nationalists in regard to the Empire idea. Ge[illegible] with General [illegible]nion Parlia[illegible]

Callous.

All [illegible]

most single-handed to fight prostitution in Bombay and what precious little Government have done in the same direction. The Association's main work is to conduct a rescue home and to organise public opinion against commercialised vice. It can do much more constructive work if Government could help it by improving the law against prostitution on the lines suggested by it and approved whole-heartedly by the public. The public demand that the existing laws dealing with pimps, procurers and other agents living on the earnings of prostitution should be more rigidly enforced; that amendments to the existing law should be introduced enabling Government to deal with women in charge of brothels and with landlords who knowingly rent their premises for the purpose of prostitution; that all prostitutes who have their homes outside Bombay must be deported; and that legislation must be introduced making brothel-keeping illegal. But Government excuse themselves this time by urging lack of adequate information and by promising a full enquiry. Mr. R. P. Masani, speaking on the report of the Vigilance Association, observed that it was a disgraceful state of affairs that the authorities always found some excuse or other for putting off the solution of the problem. We agree.

BANIAS UNMASK GOVT.

FUTILITY OF ATTACHMENTS

PATIDARS ENVY HONOUR TO BANIA

The Secretary, the Publicity Office of the Bardoli Satyagrah, sends us the following:—

The hopes of officials in the milder remedies of five notices and attachments having now proved futile beyond any doubt, and the people of the taluka having proved themselves stronger than the Government believed, they are compelled to remove the mask off their face. On the 26th instant for the first time a forfeiture notice was attached to the closed doors of the house of Sjt. Virchand Chanaji Shah in Bajipura. Mr. Almaula, District Deputy Collector had the pleasure of personally supervising the act. The notice has been issued by the Mahalkari of Valod Peta, under Sec. 153 L. R. Code and states that if the defaulting person did not pay up the revenue due on his account together with the fine imposed before 12th April 1928, the Collector had arranged to forfeit to the Government the land held by such defaulter.

Seven more forfeiture notices of the same type were served on the Bania gentlemen of Valod too on the same day.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

Here is the list of these first recipients of the honour:—

1. Sjt. Virchand Chenaji Bajipura.
2. Sjt. Dahyabhai Ramdas, Valod.
3. Sjt. Ghelabhai Manekchand, Valod.
4. Sjt. Damodar Haribhai, Valod.
5. Sjt. Chunilal Maneklal, Valod.
6. Sjt. Motichand Rajaji, Valod.
7. Sjt. Pranjivan Narbheram, Valod.
8. Sjt. Bhukhan Maneklal, Valod.
9. Sjt. Gulabdas Bhaidas, Valod.

All of them are in the best of spirit and appreciate the high honour given them. They seem to feel the sting that lies in the action of the Mahalkari in making his first choice of them out of the whole Taluka, for it would naturally mean that in his estimate they were the weakest of all. They are therefore anxious to prove their steel. It is surprising to note that the Mahalkari of Valod led the way in issuing the former notices of fine. He also led the attachment campaign and now he again jumps up first of all in the field of forfeiture.

MR. VIRCHAND CONGRATULATED.

A large meeting of the ladies and gentlemen of Bajipura met the same evening to congratulate Mr. Virchand. The Patidars envied him his fortune and tendered him sweet reproach for taking to himself (a Bania) what was naturally their own right—the right of receiving the first blow. Mr. Virchand had also the honour of receiving congratulations at the hands of Miss Mithuben Petit who happened to be in Bajipurra on her khadi-hawking tour, and saw him personally. Bajipura on the night was a scene of greatest jubilations.

LETTER TO MAHALKARI.

In the meeting was read amidst applause the letter which Sheth Virchand was going to address to the Mahalkari tendering him friendly advice. Here is the letter:—

The Mahalkari, Valod Peta, Valod.

Dear Sir,—I, Virchand Chenaji of Bajipura beg to bring to your notice that a notice appearing to have been signed by you has been pasted to the door of my house, on which it is stated that if Rs 160-15-4 being the arrears on my account of the land revenue together with fine amounting to one-fourth the same due by me is not paid up before 12th April 1928, the Collector has arranged to declare forfeited to the Government my land described in the said notice.

From the fact that out of the whole Mahal, you have picked myself for this notice I am reasonably led to believe that in your estimate I am the weakest of all men in the Mahal. But sir, I feel myself bound to give you to understand that even though the whole of the Taluka is declared forfeited, no one in the Taluka is going to pay the land revenue unless and until the unjust enhancement is removed or a proper inquiry is made over again.

It you claim to be a loyal servant of the Government, it is your duty to inform them of the genuine state of things in the Taluka and to help the people in getting their great wrong righted. I humbly request you to find out some means of getting out of this onerous task of oppressing the people by your own hands at a time when your term of service is about to expire.

If in the last days of your career as a Government servant, you are invested with the power of forfeiting the lands of the agriculturists, if you have put your signature on this notice and got it affixed to my house under that power, and if hereafter it is going to fall to your lot to forfeit the lands of the agriculturists, it becomes you forthwith to resign your service, rather than do all that. You have only a short time of service on hand and I am sure, you have sufficient days of privilege leave on hand. As a well-wisher of yours, I would advise you to resign your service and save your honour rather than allow it to be stained by issuing notices on the people under your own signature.—

Yours Sincerely,

(Sd.) VIRCHAND CHENAJI SHAH.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITORS' INTERESTS SAFE.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT.

BASELESS RUMOURS OF INTERESTED "BEARS"

Having had several inquiries from our readers, particularly those interested in speculation, about the result of the Privy Council Appeal in connection with the amalgamation of the Tata Industrial Bank with the Central Bank of India we have made inquiries and we understand that the Privy Council has not given the judgment as yet. On Wednesday a rumour was started by certain interested Bears that in Shamdasani case the Privy Council had delivered a judgment against the respondents, i.e., the Central Bank of India. There is absolutely no foundation for the rumour. Generally when judgments are reserved the Privy Council takes time. As regards the rumour that the judgment is unfavourable to the Central Bank it is nothing but pure fabrication of interested parties, who are always bent upon creating some alarm, so that they can bring down the prices of shares. A few days ago the following telegram was received by the Central Bank of India from their Solicitors, Messrs. Ranken Ford and Chester:—

London, March 10.

"Shamdasani appellant finished today. Respondents' arguments stopped. Appellant replied. Judgment reserved. We quite hopeful."

The fact that the arguments of the respondents, viz., the Central Bank of India, were stopped by the Judges sitting in the Privy Council, show that they were satisfied with the arguments submitted by the Defence and they did not even wish to hear the case of the Bank any further.

The above telegram conclusively proves that the rumours about the judgment being unfavourable are entirely unfounded and the shareholders and depositors need have no anxiety about the position of the Bank. The financial position of the Bank can best be judged from the following simplified Balance-sheet for the year 1927, which shows that the Bank offers to its depositors a security of Capital and Reserve of Rs. 4,48,00,000.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
The Bank owes to depositors and others	15,78,00,000

RESOURCES.

	Rs.
Cash in hand and Bullion	71,00,000
At credit of our account with other Banks, and Moneys at Call	99,00,000
Unencumbered gilt-edged securities	5,23,00,000
Other Securities	91,00,000
Bank Premises in Bombay and other places	56,0
Loans to Customers, Bills Discounted, etc.	9,70,
Other Assets	48,
	Rs. 18,58

RESULT.

Total Resources	18,7
Less, liabilities	15,7
	Rs. 2,8
Reserve liability of shareholders	1,
	Rs. 4,

We would advise our reader[illegible] to pay the slightest attention [illegible] Bazaar rumours.

ANOTHER BANK CLOSES DOWN

GREAT SENSATION IN CITY

HIGH COURT APPOINTS OFFICIAL RECEIVER

There was considerable commotion in the banking quarters on Wednesday afternoon when all of a sudden and all too unexpectedly the Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd. closed its doors obviously owing to financial difficulties. The event has created a great sensation because it has come so close on the heels of the Shilotri Bank tragedy. It has now transpired that the Bombay Merchants' Bank was going through bad times for several months part. The matters were precipitated on Wednesday when an urgent motion was made in the High Court by one of the creditors of the Bank and the Court appointed Mr. N. H. Moos, Official Receiver, to take charge of the Bank's cash. The Directors of the Bank decided on Wednesday afternoon to suspend business until further notice. The Official Receiver has promptly proceeded to make enquiries about the assets and liabilities of the Bank.

SUDDEN SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

SENSATION IN THE CITY

On making further enquiries into the sudden suspension of business of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ltd., on Wednesday afternoon, it is now understood that Messrs. Dastur and Company, Solicitors, made an application, on Wednesday morning, before Justice Davar, on behalf of their client, Mr. Hormasji Nesservanji Bhat who is a shareholder of the Bank and in response to this application the Court gave an order appointing Mr. N. H. Moos, the Official Receiver, as the provisional liquidator of the Bank. The Court has fixed the 17th of April for the hearing of the application.

As a result of this unexpected crisis, great consternation prevails among the shareholders and clients of the Bank.

DRAMATIC CLOSING.

The closing of the Bank was dramatically sudden and on that account extremely sensational. Scarcely any one outside the Bank knew anything about the impending trouble up till the very last moment. As usual the Bank opened on Wednesday morning and began with its normal business. Several persons were waiting near the counter for payment of cheques with token coins in their hands when most unexpectedly, there came the order from the High Court to suspend business at once. Payments were accordingly stopped, and the waiting men had to go away disappointed.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE.

The Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ltd., was founded in 1909 amidst encouraging circumstances. The authorized and issued capital of the Bank is Rs. 10 lakhs while its present reserve fund is Rs. 1,32,837.

HISTORY OF THE MERCHANT'S BANK

The Merchants' Bank, Ltd., was originally started by Mr. Jaynarayan Indumal Dani. Mr. Dani was the munim of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, but on account of some differences, he left the service and organised the Bank in 1909. The times were favourable then, and the whole capital was subscribed within a couple of hours, this being the first instance of its kind in Bombay.

Those were the days of trade boom, and several other banks also came into being, such as the Credit Bank and the Specie Bank.

Owing to the increase of speculative activities in this city, there had been many raids on the Bank by its creditors. Once, the late Mr. Naoroji Gamadia, then the Director of the Bank, had to pacify creditors with large amounts of money and assurances. The Bank, however, had survived all the shocks, and had in recent years curtailed most of its activities.

PROPOSED COTTON CORPORATION

AMERICAN COTTON-SPINNERS' MOVE.

LEADING BANKS' SUPPORT.

LONDON, March 27.

The Cotton Yarn Association at Manchester, to-day, considered a scheme for amalgamating cotton mills in the American section of the industry under the

BHATKAL HARBOUR SCHEME

MYSORE GOVT REPUDIATES STATEMENT IN PRESS

BANGALORE, Mar. 28

At question time in the Mysore Legislative Council Mr. Madhavrao, Chief Secretary, repudiated the statement in the press that the Mysore Government contemplated sending out an official delegation in connection with the Bhatkal harbour scheme.

THE BHATKAL PROJECT.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya in contradicting the statement said: "It is absolutely untrue to say that I was ever responsible for the project or that I furnished any estimates or that [illegible] was being

PROGRESSIVE BHOPAL STATE

HAPPY COMMUNAL RELATIONS

PEOPLE'S AFFECTION FOR NAWAB

The following is the concluding portion of the address delivered by His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal in opening the Second Session of the Bhopal Legislative Council:—

The gravity is undeniable of questions that are to come up before the Indian States Committee and in view of that, the Chamber of Princes is concerting measures for a clear presentation of the States point of view. You would perhaps like to know at this point that Their Highnesses of the Princes Chamber have [illegible] of their

equipped with the latest scientific appliances for the treatment of disease. that steps are being taken towards the opening up of the country by means of roads and feeder railways) for which projects have either been framed or are under preparation, that the scheme for a purified water supply to my capital will—Insha Allah—mature before the year is out, that measures are afoot for establishing telephone connections between the capital and the outlying administrative centres in the State and that with the settlement operations now practically completed a new orientation of the land revenue policy is well within sight. It is unfortunate that the last year of the 19 years' settlement has been marred by a severe outbreak of [illegible] pests brought about by [illegible] rain which has prevented the crops from fulfilling their early pro- I am sure my Government will rise to [illegible] and will not fall short of the [illegible] entertained of them. It is the Government to face every difficulty [illegible] limit of the resources at its and I consider it a crime for my [illegible] to shirk the responsibility and refuge in methods which suit its [illegible] at the expense of the public.

[illegible] COMMUNAL RELATIONS.

[illegible] include, [illegible] men, I feel I great joy and y cordial and continued to the two great ndus and the incidents out- and Musalman of God lived ch respecting each joining the another like two ers. Those were n on the occasion a few days ago, companied by my in the midst of subjects only to ead to toe with with the most loyal s, and again after ands of my Musal- d prayers, having ge of being accom- Maharajah, a great statesman, the distinguished counsellor of the Empire, my beloved and respected brother, His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, whom we are proud to have amongst us to-day. Such is life with us, and I pray to God it will continue to be so for ever and ever.

I will now finish my address, gentlemen, and I wish you a hearty God-speed in your deliberations upon the various items on your list of agenda for the present session.

OUDH TALUKDAR'S POSITION

DINNER TO SIR A MUDDIMAN

LUCKNOW, Mar. 28.

The Taluqdars of Oudh gave an "At Home" last night to welcome Sir Alexander Muddiman, the new Governor. Replying to the address presented by the taluqdars Sir Alexander said that although he was a new-comer he was well acquainted with the unique character of the landed aristocracy of Oudh. Theirs was a heritage of fine traditions. They had a privileged position with corresponding responsibilities. The taluqdars owned two-thirds of Oudh, and their Association counted among its members the descendents of ancient historic houses. They had a large stake in the country and by birth, training and tradition they could legitimately look forward to taking their proper share in the Government of the United Provinces. "When I consider how largely my government as at present constituted is drawn from your ranks I see no reason to doubt that your aspirations will be fulfilled."

The speaker would regard it as a public calamity if the relations between his Government and the taluqdars were other than those of mutual confidence and respect.

SWARAJISTS ATTEND MINISTERS' PARTY.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 28

Rai Rajeswar Bali, Nawab Yusuf and Kunwar Rajendra Singh the three ministers entertained a large number of guests at an "At Home" yesterday. Among those who attended the party were His Excellency Sir Alexander Muddiman and members of the Council including Swarajists.—A. P.

CONTINUE THE BOYCOTT

PUNJAB POLICE EXCESSES

DELHI CITIZENS' CONDEMNATION

LAHORE, Mar. 28.

At a crowded public meeting of the citizens of Lahore held to-night, Mr. Abdul Qadir, presiding a resolution was passed, protesting against the alleged ill-treatment of crowds at Lahore and Rawalpindi on the days of the arrival of the Simon Commission in those towns and exhorting the public to continue the boycott.—A. P.

IF MAHATMAJI WERE CHRISTIAN

HE WOULD MORALISE AND SPIRITUALISE CHRISTIAN CIVILISATION

LONDON, March 27.

Jerusalem.—The Bishop of Manchester speaking at Missionary Conference expressed the opinion that if Mahatma Gandhi, who perhaps was the greatest man on earth, were Christian he would better succeed in finding his ideal, and his energy would succeed in moralising and spiritualising Christian civilisation.—Reuter's Special.

CROP FAILURE IN JUBBULPORE

Mr. Rupnarayan, Pleader, Jubbulpore, wires on March 28:—

An important meeting of Malguzars and tenants has been convened by Seth Jamnadas, President, Landlords' and Tenants' Association to discuss measures which should be adopted to meet famine conditions caused owing to an unprecedented crop failure. It is expected that Mr. A. E. Nelson, Revenue Secretary to the Local Government, will utilise his ensuing visit to Jubbulpore to state the extent to which Government will help to alleviate the famine conditions.

Rugby.—The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. William Seeds, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Durazzo to be the High Commissioner on the Interallied Rhineland High Commissioner at Coblenz.—R.O.W.

HOPE OF SANITY, UNITY AND PROGRESS

POTENTIALITIES OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

ITS PLACE IN NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS' APPEAL

Presiding over the tenth session of the Behar and Orissa Co-operative Federation Congress, which commenced its sitings on Tuesday, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas emphasised that the Government could do a great deal if they really accepted the view enunciated by the international economic conference that, though co-operative credit was essentially based on selfhelp and thrift the creation and development of mutual credit would be greatly facilitated by Government assistance. He hoped that the co-operative movement would provide a haven of refuge to the people and effect a veritabale revolution not only in the economic, but also in the social and political life of the country.

He said:—

It is a rather curious phenomenon to note that almost all over the country a wave of pessimism seems to be passing mainly over the official world with regard to the present position of co-operation, the only fortunate province wholly to escape this mood of depression being the Punjab. Such a mood of pessimism is not justified by the progress made by the movement as a whole during the past quarter of a century. That mistakes have been made and that they might perhaps have been avoided, I am prepared to admit; but can the same not be said of all progressive movements in their initial stages? The best course in such circumstances is not to despair but to find out the means of remedying the mistakes made and resolutely apply these remedies. For instance, if there is a fall off in the percentage of recoveries and a consequent increase in the percentage of arrears, the correct course in my humble opinion is to get the Central Banks to exercise better inspection and control and to enable them to do so relieve them if necessary of the non-financial activities which they have to undertake under the bye-laws of the Federation. Do not, pray, hesitate to amend your bye-laws for this purpose if you are satisfied that the Central Banks cannot discharge their primary financial duties so long as they are not relieved of these extraneous duties. I speak as a Banker and if my suggestions are in a sense contrary to the considered opinion of the promoters of the Federation, attribute it to my belief in the necessity of strengthening the financial movement and also to my ignorance of local conditions and not to any want of sympathy with your ideals and aspirations. If you make up your mind to remove the existing defects it will not be necessary for the Registrar to refuse "to register new Societies unless he is satisfied that the preliminary work of organisation has been carefully and adequately performed."

CONSOLIDATION AND EXPANSION.

Consolidation before expansion is a fine phrase and is one which we have been hearing perhaps too often of late. May I say that consolidation hand in hand with expansion on sound and correct lines is a much more practical proposition than the other one? As regards the so-called undue expansion at which not only the Government of this Province but those of several others are feeling alarmed, may I request them to search their past records and see how far they are responsible for such a result by the painting for public edification a too roseate picture of the new world which the co-operative movement was going to open out for us? Let us realise that this movement has as its basis a change in the moral outlook; and moral reformation is, as you all so well know, bound to be slow. It is not, however, only the moral atmosphere that has to be altered, but the whole background of economic depression has to be replaced by brighter hues. How can we really have bright hues reproduced on our economic picture unless we eradicate the factors responsible for the stark poverty that one sees, for instance, in vast regions of Chota Nagpur and Orissa? We began to attack the problem of rural stagnation from one direction, and we can legitimately take credit for having made considerable headway in organising rural credit with a view to reaching as large a number of the agricultural population as possible. It is for our critics, both official and non-official to tell us quite frankly whether they prefer this method or the other methods followed in countries like Germany where growth has been very slow and every move forward is duly consolidated in the first instance. We have followed the policy of expansion so far not out of a desire to show numerical progress; in fact, Societies have come into being in response to the need for credit facilities that prevails all over the country, and if we did not respond to the call we would, in a sense, be failing in our duty. I do not object to restraining this generous and natural impulse if the general opinion in a particular area now favours a policy of a slower growth. But I want to emphasise that some growth there must be, otherwise the organism might itself die of atrophy!

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

In some quarters criticism is directed against the earlier co-operative workers on the ground that they concentrated their energies almost too exclusively on the problem of agricultural credit. Having been associated with those pioneer workers I do not propose offering any views of my own as they will be looked upon as those of an accomplice. I shall therefore refer to the facts that the agricultural economists all over the world who came together in the International Economic Conference, held at Geneva last year, under the auspices of the League of Nations, were also of the same opinion. In the course of their recommendations to the League of Nations, the Conference observed that the first condition of surmounting the difficulty of agriculture was the organisation of suitable credit institutions and that in the opinion of the Conference the best form of this institution appeared to be the Co-operative Credit Society operating by means of resources which the very fact of association enables it to procure and to increase with or without the assistance of the public authorities. Very recently, the Irish Free State, too, have come to the same conclusion and have accepted the view that the provision of adequate credit facilities for the financing of the agricultural industry must occupy a prominent place in any national programme of rural reconstruction. There was thus ample justification for the earlier workers to have devoted their attention to the problem of rural credit. Besides, of its numerous forms, co-operation for credit is the simplest, and if other types of co-operative organisation are to be attempted in rural areas, it is desirable that the agricultural population should have the idea familiarised to them by actual observation of the working out of the principle of co-operation in its homeliest garb. Co-operative Credit will then be recognised as a stepping stone to higher forms of co-operation.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS AND NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Hardly a month passes when we do not read of some action taken by one Government or another to strengthen the machinery for the financing of agriculture and to allow facilities to rural credit organisations. Government in this country, however, seem to feel that their task ended with the introduction of co-operative credit and the enactment of a statute to regulate the working of Co-operative Societies. The Committee on Co-operation pleaded for the starting of an All-India Co-operative Bank, supported by the State or for some closer association to be established between provincial co-operative banks and the State-aided presidency banks which were later on amalgamated into the Imperial Bank of India. At the Registrars Conference of 1918 a definite resolution was adopted asking Government to appoint a committee to examine the question and to draw up a scheme, and even now Sir Daniel Hamilton, who has been one of the most energetic upholders of the movement, is incessantly urging upon Government to the need for recognising the place of co-operative banking in their programme of national reconstruction. But all this has been to no purpose, and in the Reserve Bank Bill as originally introduced by Government the very existence of co-operative banks was ignored, nor was any special provision made to deal with the problem of agricultural credit. Government can do a great deal if they really accept the view enunciated by the International Economic Conference that though co-operative credit is essentially based on self-help and thrift, the creation and development of mutual credit would be greatly facilitated by Government assistance.

Then there is the question of giving facilities to the central banks through which your agricultural societies are financed.

DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING.

Unless we adopt a policy of intensive banking development it will not be possible for us to provide prompt and adequate finance to agriculturists, and I am not sure if half of our present difficulties in the co-operative system do not arise out of the fact that the credit we provide is neither prompt nor adequate. Because of this defect we have often failed to secure a hold over the loyalty of the average agriculturist. If co-operative societies do not inspire full confidence dealing with the Mahajan continue, and so long as the credit with the Mahajan is continued he will naturally get the major share of the produce. On the other hand, if the standard of repayment is poor, the society and its Central Bank hesitate to give further credit and thus a vicious circle is created which can only be got over by a bold and yet cautious policy of finance unfettered by red tape and based on absolute confidence between borrower and lender. It is this lack of intimate touch and the attempt to regulate lendings by set rules that is responsible for the evil of over-financing to which I see a reference in last year's administration report. But under-financing may be often as serious in its consequences as over-financing. Moreover, it is only when rural banking is thus developed on sound lines that we shall be able to attract the small savings of agriculturists in rural areas for the financing of our rural banks. Today, the deposits in agricultural societies in this province are hardly six lakhs and do not seem to grow. What rural depositors require is not so much attractive rates of interest as assurance of payment on demand. That assurance Village Societies are not in a position to give to-day, but when they themselves enjoy cash credit or overdraft facilities with their financing agencies and when these local banks are situated on easily accessible centres. There is no reason why some portion of the funds deposited with the Mahajans or in Postal Savings Banks should not be diverted to Co-operative Societies.

SUPPLY AND SALE.

Another factor which, in course of time, ensures punctual recoveries is the association of the work of supply and sale with the organisation for provision of credit. The development of these branches of co-operation will enable the Central and the Provincial Banks in this province to find increasing—almost unlimited—scope for the investment of their funds within the movement itself. I am aware that apart from several Central Banks even the Apex Bank here is involved in loss on account of dealings with the Co-operative Stores, but there it has erred in good company, for the only loss in its lending business which the Bombay Provincial Bank has had to write off so far was also in respect of a Co-operative Stores Society. But dealings with consumers' Societies stand in an altogether different footing from the financing of the movement of agricultural produce and the joint purchase of agricultural requisites. It is the safest type of banking, if conducted properly and with the Government assistance that has been promised, I it will be possible to develop the ss in this province on sound lines. as the provincial banks centralises funds at the Apex within any e, so will an All-India Bank con- surpluses at the top of, as is e to-day, all its constituents hold nds than they can employ in espective spheres of operation. from this point of view the of an All-India Bank has no at- for me, and I would accept it the All-India Bank is to be the for the grant of financial assist- m the State on such terms as le us to lower rates of interest griculturall borrower and thus to the cost of production.

INTEREST CHARGES.

present circumstances, rates of int re highest in areas liable to famine and scarcity where, on the other hand, the incidence of interest charges is likely to be felt as particularly onerous, owing to the lowness of the average margin between income and expenditure.

OUR FIRST TASK.

That the strength of a chain depends on its weakest links is a trite saying and yet it bears repetition. Howsoever well developed our structure of higher finance and however efficient be our banking machinery, these all stand subordinate to the one aim of making the agriculturist or small producer a better and happier individual, a more efficient and a businesslike worker and a more respectable citizen than he is to-day. "Better farming, better business, better living"; this was the slogan of the Irish movement and should be our slogan too. Central Banks in this province are interesting themselves in the work of agricultural improvement. Poverty and absence of ideals breed stagnation and inertia, and our first task is to eradicate the two root causes. We want a national system of rural education which will impart knowledge on things that count in the make up of a modern progressive agricultural community. If we do not have such qualities developed in our agricultural population we can scarcely expect to develop the agricultural industry to its fullest extent or modernise farming. We want a direction of our system of rural edu towards this end, and I would urge all the societies and Central as well the Federation that are interesting work of rural education will bear aims in view. We next want eco organisation such as will secure well-being and comfort for the tural population and ensure steadi nerative employment for all the industry. operative organ essary. Co- Russell truly of an arch wit ledge offered fr and enterprise ple will not suc gressive rural eco sant proprietors.

Lastly, no solu rural stagnation nores the factor al unemployment indeed gratifying t of rural reconstru the Khunti Union, approved by the ant place has bee lopment of seconda employment on con surplus labour of all know Mahatma Gandhi has been persistent in his claim that hand-spinning is the only universal panacea for the villager in our country. Under the guidance of Babu Rajendra Prasad and his band of co-workes a great deal of progress has been made in this province as regards hand-spinning. In previous sessions of this Congress you have devoted much thought to the consideration of this important aspect of rural reconstruction and I hope to receive some enlightenment from your proceedings to-day about hte progress made and the experiments initiated. Great as has been the patience exercised and the considerateness shown by you, it is hardly possible for me to deal in an inaugural with all the diverse aspects of co-operative policy and practice, which come within your purview or to attempt anything like a comprehensive survey of all your problems of development.

HOW TO ACHIEVE UNITY.

But before I conclude, I should like to make a few observations on a matter that provides an unending theme for all public addresses. How shall we best achieve unity, is the underlying vein of all recent public utterances. The unity of a people may be brought about by acceptance of common religious, cultural or political ideals, but it is doubtful if that unity can be made real by any of these unless at the same time there is an identity of economic interest among the majority of the citizens. Unless this identity of economic interest is made obvious to the average man the unity is without depth. The co-operative movement in India, as in Ireland, seems to hold out greater promise of a more real unity among our countrymen than any of our present-day political or social movements. As Mr. George Russell observes, the idea of a common nationality is a cultural idea, but a person becomes very soon cynical about the talk of nationality if his neighbour or his employer who are adherents of the same national ideals relegate him to poverty in the pursuit of their own economic interest. The special importance of the Co-operative movement lies in the fact that economic activities which have a greater influence on the daily lives of people are, under its aegis, carried on as communal or national undertakings, thus predisposing the mind of the citizen to subordinate his own interests and to identify them with the interests of the nation. Amidst the bitter political conflicts and the occasionally acrimonious sectarian wranglings that we are witnessing in our country, let us hope that the co-operative movement will provide a haven of refuge and will effect a veritable revolution not only in the economic but also in the social and political life of our country. It is because I feel that in some such constructive movement as this lies the ultimate hope of sanity, unity and progress that I welcome the consciousness of the coming of age of the movement and hope that it will call for the still greater devotion among its adherents and rally to its call souls ardent for national service so that through the combined efforts of all, young and old, Hindu and Muslim, townsmen and villager, Asahakari and Sahakari, we shall build up a new Commonwealth of India, based on liberty, fraternity, and equality.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP RESULT

LONDON, March 28.

Lincolnshire Handicap resulted as follows:—

Dark Warrior	1
Philammon	2
The Mohawk	3

—Reuter.

Starting price betting was as follows:—28 to one against Dark Warrior, 10 to 7 against Philamon and 7 to one against the Mohawk.—Reuter's Special.

GIBUS SCRATCHED

WHY MR. V. SASTRI RESIGNED

GOVERNOR'S UNEXPECTED AND UNFAIR ACT

MADRAS, Mar. 28.

What it calls as the real reason for Mr. Venkataramasastriar's resignation is published by the "Daily Express" which says Mr. Sastri did not resign as popularly believed on account of the transfer of the Police portfolio but for the following reasons:—On taking over the charge of the Law Membership His Excellency the Governor merely indicated to him that Irrigation would be transferred from the Law to the Revenue portfolio. Mr. Sastri did not demur and at a meeting of the Executive Council from which Mr. Sastri was excluded arrangements for reshuffling were agreed to. Afterwards Mr. Sastri got a letter from the Governor thanking the former for agreeing to the taking away of the Police and other subjects from his portfolio. Mr. Sastri resented this "unexpected and unfair act" and sent in his resignation which was accepted. The paper also states that interpellations on the subject is likely to take place in the Legislative Council.—A. P.

NEW LAW MEMBER OF MADRAS.

DEWAN BAHADUR M. K. NAIR APPOINTED

MADRAS, March 28.

Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair has been appointed Law Member in succession to Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri (resigned).—A.P.

MR. SASTRI TO CONTINUE.

A PUBLIC SPIRITED DECISION

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The following communique has been issued:—

In May 1927 the Government of India announced the appointment of the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri as their first Agent in South Africa. Mr. Sastri, when accepting the appointment, informed the Government that he might not be able to stay in South Africa more than one year. In view of the importance of consolidating the good relations between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa, it was suggested to Mr. Sastri that he might prolong his stay in the Union. Mr. Sastri has agreed to continue in his present post until the end of 1928, unless special unforeseen circumstances should necessitate his return to India earlier. The Government of India welcome the public-spirited decision of Mr. Sastri and trust that he will be able to prolong his stay in South Africa till the end of the year to the mutual advantage of India and South Africa.—A.P.

PERSONNEL OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, March 28.

As a result of elections in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, the following have been elected to the Standing Finance Committee for Railways:—Mr. Gaznavi, Mr. Rajah, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Nirmal Chander Chander, Mr. Dakhan, Mr. Syed Murtuza, Mr. Haji, Chaudhri Mohd Ismail, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Aney.—A.P.

GLOBE CINEMA PUZZLE COMPETITION

The Manager, "Globe" Cinema writes:—The answer to the puzzle published by us last week was published as advertised at the Cinema premises on Friday last. The [illegible] of Bokhara" in English [illegible] in Gujrati. About [illegible] their solution [illegible]

COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES LEAD TO COURT

J. P'S COMPLAINT AGAINST AN EDITOR

ALLEGED DEFAMATORY COMMENTS.

A complaint of defamation in which Govindrao Shamrao Ranjit, a justice of the peace and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate charged Sakharam Vithal Rao Editor of a Marathi Monthly known as "Prabhu Bharat" with attacking his character and integrity was heard before the Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning when the Magistrate ordered the issue of a summons against the accused.

In the course of the complaint, the complainant mentioned that he was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund and a member of the Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund. It appears that there were two parties in the Managing Committee of the above fund and the accused took a leading part in ousting the old Committee of which the complainant was a member. Owing to a certain flaw in the election of the Managing Committee, a new election was held in which the accused and his partisans were defeated.

This it is alleged embittered the accused who in the course of an article headed "stray thoughts on the election of the Relief Fund" described the meeting as a circus of President Govind Rao, comparing those who attended the meeting to various animals.

The accused further alleged that the complainant had been "grazing in the meadow" for the last fifteen years out of selfish motives, suggesting thereby that he was abusing his office and misappropriating funds.

There were several incidents, during the time the complainant was a member of the Committee which were alleged to have been quoted against him by the accused in a manner which exposed him to the ridicule of his community and the public in general.

The object of the accused in publishing the article in question said the complainant, "is to attack my ntegrity and, character. A mocking reference is made to my "greatness" therefore prayed for a process and the Magistrate made the above order.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

BALDWIN TURNS DOWN LIBERAL PROPOSAL

LONDON, March 27.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons arising from the Liberal proposal that three fighting services be combined in the Ministry of Defence, Mr. Baldwin turned down the proposition and declared that the Minister would have to be a superman to undertak esuch responsibility. Single control would invitably break down in the event of great re-expansion of forces in consequence of war. He described the activities of Imperial Defence Committee and its fifty sub-committees, declaring that the present system enabled vast co-ordination in principle, policy and detail of fighting services as did not exist before the War. He said that India had always been represented on the Committee by the Secretary of State or the Military Secretary or officials. Generals Bird[illegible]

THE SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

RESOLUTION ON JOINT ELECTORATES

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE REPORT

We published yesterday the full text of the Report of the All-Parties' Conference. To-day we publish the minute of Mr. Jinnah and Raja Gazanfar Ali Khan and the Appendices:

MINUTE OF MR. M. A. JINNAH AND RAJA GAZANFAR ALI KHAN.

As the Council of the Muslim League at its meeting on the 6th of March, 1928 has appointed a Committee to represent the Muslim League at the All-Parties' Conference fixed for the 8th March to confer with the representatives of other organizations, I think in the circumstances, it would not be right for me to express my individual opinion upon such vital questions as are under consideration. Besides I feel that more data and more time is necessary to pronounce upon questions such as, Indian States, Franchise and Rights of Labour and Peasantry, in the framing of the future constitution of India.

If the Hindu-Muslim question is settled at the Conference on the 8th March, our Committee, appointed by Muslim League, will then proceed to examine these questions and will be glad to collaborate with the representatives of other organizations.

M. A. JINNAH,
GAZANFAR ALI.

7th March, 1928.

Note.—Resolutions adopted by the Conference on March 11th, 1928, when the above report was considered, are given as Appendix D.

APPENDIX A.

Resolution of the All-Parties' Conference appointing a Committee, passed on 22nd February, 1928.

This Conference having reached certain important conclusions resolves that a Committee consisting of the following members be constituted to report to this Conference before March 8th, 1928, on the various items on the agenda namely:—

1. Constitution of Swaraj Parliament—whether bi-cameral or uni-cameral;
2. Franchise;
3. Declaration of Rights;
4. Rights of labour and peasantry;
5. Indian States;

with due regard to the resolutions already adopted by this Conference.

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. Dr. M. A. Ansari
2. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
3. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar
4. Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar
5. Dr. Besant.
6. Mr. M. A. Jinnah
7. Lala Lajpat Rai
8. Mr. M. R. Jayakar
9. Mr. N. C. Kelkar
10. Pandit Motilal Nehru
11. Maulana Mohamad Ali
12. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru
13. Mrs. Naidu
14. Mr. N. M. Joshi
15. Raja Gazanfar Ali
16. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru
17. Mr. Pathik
18. Dewan Chaman Lal
19. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru
20. Mr. Shuaib Qureshi

Subsequently co-opted: Sardar Sardul Singh Caveshar and Mr. Shiva Rao.

APPENDIX B.

Resolutions passed by the All-Parties' Conference regarding the constitution, referred to in the terms of reference of the committee:

1. The constitution to be framed providing for the establishment of full responsible Government in India. (Unanimous).

2. The constitution must include the Indian States. The Committee to be appointed should explore ways and means to bring the States within the Swaraj constitution and should also report on the [illegible] of the

Sind is not separated from the Bombay Presidency, in spite of the readiness of the majority of people to bear the financial responsibility involved in the separation, separate electorates for Mussalmans and Sikhs shall remain in force. (Representatives of the Hindu Maha Sabha dissenting). Sikh representatives wish it to be noted that their consent to joint electorates does not depend on the separation of Sind and the introduction of reforms in the N.-W. F. and Baluchistan Provinces. If separate electorates are retained for any community they want separate electorates for Sikhs also.

(v) That reciprocal concessions in favour of minorities may be made by mutual agreement so as to give them representation in excess of the proportion of the number of seats to which they would be entitled on population basis in any province or provinces, and the proportions so agreed upon for the provinces shall be maintained in the representation of the two communities in the Central Legislature from the provinces. In the decision of the reservation of seats for the Punjab, the question of the representation of Sikhs as an important minority will be given full consideration. (Representatives of the Hindu Maha Sabha dissenting).

Note:—Mr. Jinnah, Raja Gazanfar Ali and Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan are ready to agree to proposals put before the Conference as far as they are in accordance with the principles embodied in the resolution of the All-India Muslim League at its Sessions at Calcutta but with regard to sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (b) which are new they cannot accept them until they have been able to consult the Council of the All-India Muslim League which meets on 26th February, 1928.

Subsequently, Sardar Mangal Singh, Secretary Central Sikh League wrote on behalf of his organisation that the Sikhs were not agreeable to reservation of seats on population basis, nor could they accept a statutory communal majority.

APPENDIX C.

Distribution of Powers between the Central and Provincial Legislatures.

CENTRAL.

The following subjects should be exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Central Government:

1. Trade and commerce with other countries and in India and the incorporation of trading, financial or foreign corporations in India.

2. Taxation, excluding the taxation assigned under this constitution to the provinces or parts of them; but including customs, revenue, excise, income-tax, super-tax, corporation profit tax, opium, including control of its cultivation, manufacture, sale; export duties.

3. Bounties on the production of export of goods.

4. Borrowing money on the credit, the assets and the property of the Commonwealth; the public debt of the Government of the Commonwealth.

5. Currency, coinage, and legal tender.

6. Banking and Insurance and Savings Banks; the incorporation Banks and the issue of paper money and Stock exchanges.

7. Bills of exchange, cheques, 'hundies' and promissory notes.

8. Shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on such inland waterways as may be declared to be of national importance; harbours, major ports, lighthouses, beacons, lightships, buoys.

9. Railways, and roads of All-India and military importance.

10. Aircraft and all matters [illegible] herewith.

[illegible] posts

deeds and documents.

26. Laws relating to registration of births, deaths and marriages.
27. Census and statistics.
28. Control of arms and ammunition.
29. (a) Control of petroleum and explosives.
(b) Control of poisons.
30. The standards of weights and measures.
31. Fisheries in Indian waters beyond the three miles limit.
32. Survey of India; geological survey and astronomical and meteorological observations.
33. Parliamentary elections.
34. The seat of the Government of the Commonwealth.
35. Inter-provincial matters.
36. Factory legislation.
37. Industrial matters:
(a) Welfare of labour.
(b) Provident fund.
(c) Industrial Insurance—General health and accident.
38. Regulation of mines.
39. Medical qualifications and standards
40. Fees including court-fees; probate duties; succession or estate duties.

S. S. Iyengar would make them a provincial subject.

PROVINCIAL.

The following subjects should be under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments.

1. Land revenue including assigned land revenue; any other tax that may be imposed on land or agricultural income; charges for water; survey and settlement; disposal and colonisation of public land and inanagement of Government testates.

2. Excise, that is to say, the control of manufacture, transport, possession, purchase and sale of alcoholic liquor and intoxicating drugs (except opium) and the levying of excise duties and license fees on or in relation to such articles and other restrictive excises. ("Vijiaraghavachariar" would make it Central. "Mohamad Ali" would make prohibition a concurrent subject).

3. All local taxation, such as tolls, cesses on land or land values; tax on buildings; tax on vehicles or boats, tax on animals; octroi and a terminal tax on goods imported into or exported from a local area; tax on trades, professions and callings; tax on private market; tax on advertisement; tax on amusements or entertainments; tax on gambling; taxes imposed in return for services rendered by the local authority.

4. Land acquisition by and within the province.

5. Forests and preservation of game.

6. Agriculture, including research institutes, experimental and demonstration farms, protection against destruction by insects and pests. ("Vijiaraghavachariar" would make it central).

7. Fisheries excluding Commonwealth fisheries.

8. Water supplies, irrigation canals, drainage and embankment, water storage and water power except where they involve a matter of inter-provincial concern or affect the relations of a province with an Indian State or any other territory.

9. Public works and undertakings within the province including buildings, roads, bridges, ferries, tunnels, ropeways, causeways, tramways, light and feeder railways, inland waterways and other means of communications except:

(a) such railways, roads and inland waterways as are central subjects.

(b) all such works as extend beyond the borders of the province.

(c) such works (although wholly situate within the province) as may be declared by Parliament to be of All-India Importance.

10. Co-operative societies
11. Development of mineral resources.
12. Famine relief.
13. Pilgrimages within India. ("Vijiaraghavachariar" would make it central subject).

14. Local self-government including constitution and powers of Municipal Corporations, Local Boards, Improvement Trusts, Town Planning Boards and other local authorities in the province and local fund audit.

15. Medical Administration including Hospitals, Dispensaries, Asylums and provision for medical education. ("Vijiara- [illegible] d

credit of the province; provincial public debt; assets and property of the province.
33. Zoological survey; botanical survey; archaeology; historical and ancient monuments.
34. Administration of the law relating to the legislation of births, deaths and marriages.
35. Provincial law reports.
36. Minor Ports.
37. Public libraries, museums, zoological and botanical gardens and registration of socities.
38. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
39. Civil Veterinary Department including provisions for Veterinary Training, Improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases.
40. Factory inspection.
41. Settlement of labour disputes.
42. Gas and electricity.
43. Boilers.
44. Smoke nuisances.
45. Housing of labour.
46. Coroners.
47. Provincial stores and stationery.
48. Government Press.
49. Provincial Services and Provincial Services Commission; the seat of the Provincial Government.
50. All matters pertaining to a Commonwealth subject in respect of which powers have been conferred by other sections of this constitution, or by or under any Act of Parliament, on all Provincial Legislatures or Government.

CONCURRENT.

The Central and Provincial Governments will have concurrent powers in regard to the following subjects:—

1. Religious and charitable endowments;
2. Regulation of betting and gambling;
3. Prevention of cruelty to animals;
4. Protection of wild birds and animals;
5. Laws for the protection of Maternity and for Child Welfare;
6. Laws for the maintenance of health and fitness for work of all citizens and the economic consequences of old age infirmity and unemployment.

APPENDIX D.

Resolutions passed by the All-Parties' Conference on March 11th, 1928 when the Report of the Committee was considered.

1. Resolved that N.-W. F. Province, Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and the scheduled districts, and any province that may be separated from an existing province, shall be placed on the same footing in respect of its form of Government and its executive and judicial administration as any other province. (passed "nem. con.").

2. Whereas it appears that the decision of the question of the separation of Sind will be very much simplified if an immediate equiry is undertaken as to the financial aspect of the separation, it is resolved that a Committee consisting of

(1) Haji Abdullah Haroon
(2) Khan Bahadur Shah Newaz Bhutto or Shiekh Abdul Majid
(3) Prof. Chablani
(4) Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram
(5) Mr. Jamshed Mehta, President, Karachi Municipality
(6) Bhai Ishwar Das, President, Singha Sabha, Karachi

with (7) Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas as Chairman

be appointed to report to this Conference at an early date whether when separated the new province of Sind would be financially self-supporting. If it would not be self-supporting under the present system of administration the Committee will suggest ways and means to make it self-supporting if possible. On the receipt of the report of this Committee the question of the separation of Sind will be considered in all its aspects. (Pandit Deva Ratna Sharma, Secretary, Hindu Sabha, on behalf of the Hindu Maha Sabha objects to the appointment of this Committee at this stage because it is not settled as yet what form of Government the province will have and what responsibility the people will have to bear.

Representatives of the Muslim League and of the Sikh League have no objection.

3. The question discussed at some length was the reservation of seats for majorities. It was found that while the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Sikh League were strongly opposed to any such reservation the Muslim League equally strongly supported it. The resolution of the Congress (Part A. 2) is open to the construction that reservation of seats may be claimed by majorities as well as minorities. This Conference is of opinion that it is [illegible]ssible to provide for the safeguards [illegible]templated by the resolution of the Con[illegible]s and the Muslim League by devising [illegible]tem of election on the principle of [illegible]tional representation by a single [illegible]rable vote or some similar method. [illegible]nference resolves that a Committee [illegible]ng of the following members be [illegible]d to investigate the whole matter [illegible]e its report to this Conference at [illegible] Meanwhile representa[illegible] concerned are request[illegible]r before their respective [illegible]obtain full powers to [illegible]e matter at the next [illegible]nference:—

[illegible]EMBERS OF THE [illegible]MITTEE.

[illegible]asa Iyengar (Chairman).
[illegible]khan Chetty.
[illegible]gal Singh.
[illegible]mad Kidwai.
[illegible]hamad Ali.
[illegible]atives of the Muslim
[illegible]).
[illegible]deration of joint and
[illegible]s and the proportion of
Central Legislatures and
of minorities and like
adjourned till the receipt
these Committees.
of the Committee ap[illegible]conference on the 22nd
was taken up. It was
said report be published
[illegible]ong the various political,
[illegible]al and communal organ[illegible]tions and suggestions be
[illegible]y the 1st of May, 1928
[illegible]e laid before the next
Conference to be held at
[illegible]0th May, 1928.
[illegible]er that each of the said
requested to send its

delegates to the next meeting of the Conference with the necessary authority to confer and arrive at agreements with the Conference on all matters, subject to ratification of such agreements by their respective organisations.

6. This Conference places on record its appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Secretary).

STATEMENT OF DR. B. S. MOONJE ON BEHALF OF THE HINDU MAHA SABHA.

With reference to the Muslim demands for separation of Sind, Reforms in Baluchistan and N.-W. F. Province, and the reservation of seats for Muslims even in provinces where they form the majority, the Hindu Maha Sabha stated its position very clearly in resolutions passed at its meeting held on 7th February, 1928. These resolutions have already been published. Thereafter some leading men of the Hindu Maha Sabha on their own responsibility, and in their desire further to meet Muslim sentiment, took up at the All-Parties Conference a modified position with reference to these proposals and expressed their willingness to persuade the Maha Sabha to agree to the said modifications if the Muslim League would be thereby satisfied. Subsequently the Council of the All-India Muslim League in its meetings held on 5th and 6th March, 1928, rejected even these modified proposals and has expressed its inability to be content with nothing less than the entirety of the Calcutta proposals. Their representatives at the meeting of the All-Parties Conference held yesterday made this position very clear, having no doubt on the question that the All-India Muslim League would be satisfied with nothing less than their Calcutta resolutions. Under these circumstances the Hindu Maha Sabha regrets that it is unable to agree to the Calcutta resolutions as they stand at present.

That where the province be found to be financially self-supporting or not on the scheme of separation being laid before the people of the area concerned with its financial and other aspects, at least two-thirds of the electors of the majority community and one-third of the electors of the minority community favour the scheme.

B. S. MOONJE.

9th March, 1928.

A CONSTITUTIONAL POINT

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—At the first quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday, the budget that was passed included an item of Rs. 250/- as grant to the Bombay Trades Council. A member moved that the grant be rejected. The motion was put to vote and declared carried, 12 voting for rejection and 11 against. A poll was demanded and at the time of taking the poll, the Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. who presided at the meeting and who did not exercise his vote as an ordinary member during the first division, vacated his seat and voted against the motion for rejection and thus created a tie, 12 for rejection and 12 against. Immediately protests were made that the chairman could not create a tie and then use his casting vote. Fortunately, in this particular case the chairman gave his casting vote in favour of rejection. The principle underlying this incident is whether a member chairman who did not vote in the first instance can use his member-vote when a poll is demanded and thus create a tie so that he could use his casting vote to give a decision on the poll. I feel that it is entirely wrong considered from any point and that the casting vote given to the presiding officer of a meeting is certainly not given so that he could knowingly use his two votes. I am raising this point in the interests of procedure in such meetings and shall feel obliged if you or any of your numerous readers will pour light in the matter.—Yours etc.,

A Member of the B. P. C. C.

Bombay March 28.

MARVELLOUS MEMORY SELF-TRAINED

Memory is the greatest asset of intellectual progress and an indispensable instrument of mental acquirements. In modern times reference works, index files and diverse systems have provided unsatisfactory aids to memory. Most people who have not to live by manual labour would be glad to exchange a few years of their life for a much stronger memory than they are cursed with. In India, the marvellous powers of remembering several things at the same time and retaining the same for a long period are not unknown. The mysterious gifts of the great Pandit Gatulalji are remembered to this day with unexplained astonishment. A compatriot of the Pandit, another Gujarati, Mr. T. D. Avadhani, now in Bombay, has developed a similar capacity wholly beyond the normal. He can remember a string of sentences in any language read to him once. He can identify an object described to him by word of mouth and not shown to him. He could recite poetry in foreign tongues when once read out and prove himself a master of latent powers. There is one very remarkable feature about him; Mr. Avadhani claims no mysterious potency. He is not what is called a nature's "freak". As a boy he was handicapped by a capacity for remembrance below the average and he trained his memory to this perfection by his own method and hard efforts. At the request of his friends, he is giving an exhibition in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the 31st inst. Many prominent men of Bombay have already had experience in private of Mr. Avadhani's self-taught art and he holds testimonies from enlightened Indian princes, Members of the British Parliament and public men who have no inducements to puffing chits. Nature, as a matter of fact, was unkind to the hitherto obscure man from Gujarat.

SOVIET RUSSIA AND THE CHURCH

REAL RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

Some time ago attention was drawn in these columns to an attempt made by a Roman Catholic writer to turn the Catholic electors of Mr. Saklatvala's constituency against him, because of the alleged official Bolshevist attitude towards religion.

No contest of a political character has occurred in the constituency since this denunciation, until mail week, when the London County Council elections were being held.

Political tactics would have led most candidates from fitting the Bolshevist cap on their own heads; but the candidates of the Battersea Trades Council and Labour Party (or old originals) fear no implications, and shirk no issues. They do not say they are Communist candidates, but they know that any Catholics would shun them as colleagues of Mr. Saklatvala, who supports Moscow, where religion is banned, and so forth.

Therefore they boldly issued the following statement, which in brief, gives the lie to the accusations directed against the intolerance of Communists.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

A Statement to Catholic Voters: from the Members of the Recently Returned Irish Delegation to Russia.

Letters have been sent to Mr. Saklatvala, M.P. from Mr. Bernard Conway, 52 Townsend Street, Dublin, (Chairman of the Irish Delegation); Mr. Martin Cunningham, County Councillor, Roseria, Co. Tipperary (agricultural delegate on Delegation); and Mr. J. McWade, 61 Sultan Street, Belfast (the third member of the Delegation).

Mr. Conway says: "I went to Soviet Russia with a Delegation of my countrymen last October. I was surprised to find the churches open, because previously I had read the articles in capitalist newspapers.

"I personally attended the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, for I had been told that Red Army soldiers were keeping the people from going to church. I found the service going on and the church packed with people. We talked with the priests, who told us that they had more freedom than under the Tsar.

"I am not concerned as to what people may think. They have the right to think as they choose, but I am concerned that the truth shall be told about a country whose only crime is that the common people have risen from their knees and stand masters of the country they have built."

Mr. Cunningham says: "The churches of Russia are open, and you have the same freedom to worship your God as in Ireland. As a Roman Catholic myself I attended Mass in Russia with as much freedom as at home. The workers of Russia are free to attend Mass at any time they wish and are not victimised or persecuted for doing so.

"This religious question is only trotted out as a smoke-screen, but we in Ireland are getting too wily to be deceived. We know it is a bogey to deceive the workers because Soviet Russia is the only country in the world where the worker enjoys mental and economic freedom."

Mr. McWade says: "Being a member of the Roman Catholic church in an [illegible] (Belfast) where religious feeling runs pretty high, I was very interested in the position of the church in Russia. I attended Mass in the church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Moscow, and both before and after Mass I had an interview with the officiating priest, Father Loopenoviteh, the Vicar-General of Moscow. He told me, 'I do not care what form of Government rules Russia as long as I get liberty to carry on. The Government that gives me that, I shall be loyal to.' He told me that the Roman Catholic church had been subject to much persecution in Tsarist days, as were all other churches who differed from the orthodox Greek church, but the Soviet Government, having disestablished the Greek church, had placed it on the level of all others. All have the same liberty and are subject to the same restrictions. From my own personal enquiries I discovered that there are 1,600 churches in Moscow, and I can safely say that religious liberty is as real in Russia as in any other country in the world.."

SEPARATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE

M. E BEY'S STATEMENT TO PRESS

LONDON, March 27.

Constantinople.—In a statement to the Press on the separation of religion from State, Mahmoud Essad Bey said that the principle did not imply irreligion but the necessity of embodying in the constitution the principles of laxity adopted by the young republic of Turkey. Article two of the legal code declaring that the "Muslim religion is the religion of the Turkish Government" must be repealed.

"NOT IN INTEREST OF EMPIRE."

Mr. Mackenzie King said that Canada said "If Britain and Egypt could work out the treaty as between themselves along the lines proposed, well and good. But as far as Canada is Concerned we do not feel it is in the interests of the British Empire or the larger peace which it hoped to serve that Canada should be asked to become a party to it and the British Government immediately accepted our view."—Reuter.

The Council of State stands adjourned "sine die." It did not meet to-day because the Chittagong Port (Amendment) Bill was passed by the Assembly yesterday without amendment.—A.P.

THE SHATRUNJAYA PILGRIMAGE

JAINS EXHORTED TO CONTINUE BOYCOTT

JAIN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA'S APPEAL

Sheth Shantidas Askuran, the President and Messrs. Maganlal M. Shah and Manilal Surajmal Jhaveri, Honorary Secretaries of the Jain Association of India, have issued the following statement to All-India Jains in connection with the Shatrunjaya Pilgrimage:—

In pursuance of the resolutions of Shrimant Sheth Anandji Kalianji and the Jain Swetamber Conference enjoining upon the Jain community to refrain from Shatrunjaya Pilgrimage, the Jain community have very piously observed this restraint from April 1926 up to date and reasons for which a sacrifice is well-known to the community. In continuation of our effort to obtain justice from the British Government with regard to our disputes with the Palitana Darbar regarding the Shatrunjaya Hills, an appeal against the unjust award of the Hon. Sir Watson the then Agent to the Governor-General in Western India States Agency has been submitted and is pending with the decision of the Government of India.

STICK TO THE RESOLUTION.

Under the circumstances, it is necessary to stick to our pious resolutions of refraining from the Pilgrimage to the Holy Shatrunjaya Hills until a satisfactory decision protecting the rights and self-respect of our community is received. The firmans with which the Jain community has refrained from Pilgrimage to Shri Shatrunjaya, displays a high ideal of our sense of self-respect, non-violence, regard for justice and Unity.

The 1st of April 1928 marks the beginning of the third year of our sacrifice and the 5th of April 1928 is our holy Chaitra Purnima day. We have still reasons to observe firmly our restraint on Pilgrimage to Shri Shatrunjaya on these days and onwards, and take precautions against falling prey to any false information or temptations to the Pilgrimage. For the present the safest and the only possible but powerful way for the vindication of our rights and self respect is to continue our Boycott of Pilgrimage and this is the key of success to our efforts for justice.

RACIAL POLICY IN AFFRICA

(Continued from page 6.)

in krantzes or caves. Half the miserable remnant of the Bondelswaart Hottentot tribe was destroyed with machine guns and aeroplanes on the pretext of 'rebellion.'' Not that they had rebelled, but because they were suspected of an intention to resist the arrest of Abraham Morris, who had been Botha's chief native scout in the war against the Germans and who had returned to his native land without the formality of a permit! The doctrine of 'trusteeship' is often trotted out. The whites, however, do not in their hearts believe in this high sounding doctrine. East Africa and Uganda were annexed not for the sake of the natives but to get cotton and trade. Kenya Colony was merely a by-product of the Uganda Railway. That the white man in South Africa has to fight an unequal fight is nothing but an excuse to impose inequitable laws on the hepless black. General Hertzog's Government, within its first twelve months, introduced a greater number of anti-native measures in Parliament than any previous Union Government. Writing of the causes of the Zulu rebellion of 1906 Mr. Evans says that since Natal took over responsible government in 1893 no less than forty-eight new laws specially applicable to the native population were passed and many new regulations framed under these and previous laws. If too great a number of natives is a menace to white civilisation, is it not strange that eighty or ninety thousand should be imported from Portuguese East Africa every year? The native was not born with a double dose of original sin. Morally and intellectually he is not at all inferior to the white man. Only he is given no opportunities to improve himself and is suppressed in every way. The colour bar agitation is actuated not by the theory that the native is irremediably incapable of European civilization, but by the disquieting recognition that he is only too capable of it, and that the trouble about him is not that he cannot learn, but that he can and does learn, but he is able to live on a lower rate of pay for what he can do as well as the European. The native is persecuted, but his power of suffering, his tenacity of life and his sense of humour are wonderful and are bound to conquer in the end. The whites are degenerating very quickly.

ANTI-INDIANISM.

Lord Olivier has also a few plain words to say about the anti-Asiatic in general and anti-Indian in particular campaign carried on by the whites. The present policy of anti-Indian legislation is partly a manifestation of racial prejudice, partly a reflection of the industrial colour bar and Kaffir work theory, and partly due to fear of trading competition by Indians. The anti-Asiatic political campaign in Natal is directed chiefly against the competition of Indians in retail trade and in semi-skilled industries, such as printing, carpentering and cheap tailoring, which no white Afrikander, when Indians were first introduced, desired to soil his fingers with. The attitude of the Kenya Diehards towards the natives and the Indian population is a direct lineal derivative of the attitude of the upholders of the Afrikander theory in South Africa. What the anti-Indian seeks is European monopoly of exploiting the native black as consumer, just as colour bar legislation aims at European monopoly of exploiting him as producer. Keep wages for natives as low and prices as high as possible: that is the slogan of the white Afrikander.

In short, Lord Olivier's book is an outspoken criticism of Capitalist Imperialism with a strong plea for a just and fair treatment of the natives. He quotes chapter and verse for his statements and indictments and views the whole problem from an elevated Socialistic point of view. One only wonders why Lord Olivier should not apply the same standard in passing judgments on Indian affairs and why he should be content to be tied to the apron-strings of Ramsay MacDonald.

NOTHING BUT CALCUTTA RESOLUTIONS"

HINDU SABHA'S MODIFIED PROPOSALS

DR. MOONJE'S STATEMENT

The following is the text of the statement read by Mr. B. S. Moonje President Hindu Mahasabha at the All Parties' Conference meeting on the 9th March 1928:-

With reference to the Muslim demands for separation of Sind, Reforms in Baluchistan and N. W. F. Province and the reservation of seats for Muslims even in Provinces where they form the majority, the Hindu Mahasabha stated its position very clearl yin Resolutions passed at its meeting held on 7th February 1928. These resolutions have already been published. Thereafter some leading men of the Hindu Mahasabha on their own responsibility and in their desire further to meet moslim sentiment took up at the all Parties' Conference a modified position with reference to these proposals and expressed their wilingness to persuade the Mahasabha to agree to the said modification of the Muslim League would be thereby satisfied. Subsequently the Council of the All India Muslim League in its meetings held on 5th and 6th March 1928 rejected even these modified proposals and has expressed its inability to be content with nothing less than the entirety of the Calcutta proposals. Their representative at the meeting of the All Parties' Conference held yesterday made this position very clear, leaving no doubt on the question that the All India Muslim League would be satisfied with nothUnder these circumstances the Hindu Mahasabha regrets that it is unable to agree to the Calcutta Resolutions as they stand at present.

HINDUS' MODIFIED PROPOSALS.

The modified proposals put forward by some Hindu Leaders referred to above were as follows:—

1. This Conference agrees that representation in all Legislatures, central or provincial (if any) shall be by joint electorates subject to reservation of seats on the population basis for any minority. In any precincts in which such reservation is asked for.
2. This conference is of opinion that simultaneously with the inauguration of the constitution which may be agreed upon by the National Convention, the redistribution of provinces such as Andhra Utkal, Sind, Karnatic and any other areas demanding separation may be undertaken provided (1) that the separated provinces shall be financially self-supporting. (2) that where the province be found to be financially self supporting or not on the scheme of separation being laid before the people of the area concerned with its financial and other aspects, at least two thirds of the electors of the minority cammunity favour the scheme, and (3) that in the province separattd the system of responsible government and administration is as advanced as that which exists in the province from which it is separated. That the North-west Frontier, Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmere Merwara, Coorg and the scheduled districts be placed on the same footing in respect of government and their respective executive and judicial administration as other provinces.

PROPOSED RETURN OF PROPERTIES TO BASLE MISSION

COMMONWEALTH TRUST'S RESOLUTION

LONDON, March 27.

An Extraordinary General meeting of the Commonwealth Trust adopted a resolution urging the directors to press for a full inquiry into the question of the proposed return of Company's Gold Coast properties to the Basle Mission Trading Company. A resolution moved by Colonel Wedgewood proposing that the Government should be met on the terms offered was thrown out.—Reuter's Special.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.'S SURPRISE

LONDON, March 27.

A surprise has been caused by the action of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company passing an interim dividend.—Reuter.

UPLIFT OF DEPRESSED CLASSES

SIR TUKOJI RAO'S PLANS

COMPLAINT OF PUBLIC MISUNDERSTANDING

BURWAHA, March 27.

Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar the ex-Maharaja of Indore discussed his plans for the future in the course of an interview which he granted to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.L.C., who has come here 'en route' to Mhow where he will preside over the Depressed Classes Conference. His Highness showed considerable interest in the social work that was being undertaken in all parts of the country especially that relating to the uplift of the depressed classes. "I have no intention, however," he declared, "of taking part in any work which may be said to have a political bearing. People may wonder what kind of work that may be. I may, however, say that the field of social endeavour is wide enough and politics could easily be avoided. At any rate, I am determined that whatever I may do will be done with absolute concurrence of the British Government."

His Highness added that the new Maharani was as anxious as he himself to do everything that one in her position could do for the religion and country of her adoption. His Highness regretted the necessity of having to leave shortly for Europe with the new Maharani to enable her to undergo an operation. He expressed the hope that their departure from India so soon after their marriage would not in any way be misunderstood by the public. "I regret to see," he added, with a touch of sadness, "that I have never been able to feel that any serious attempt has been made by the general public to understand my position my ideas and aims. Love of sensation seems to have given place to the urge for an unbiased enquiry for truth and this naturally has led to misrepresentation instead of sympathy. The spontaneous exhibition of goodwill recently from many quarters is, however, an encouraging sign and it should lead to mutual understanding."—A.P.

IDD FESTIVAL AT NANDED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NANDED, March 24.

The festival of Idd was celebrated yesterday with the usual gaiety and solemnity so characteristic of Muslims.

Unfortunately there was some difference of opinion amongst the Muslims of the place, but Nawab Mauzoorjung, the District Collector personally, with greatest patience motored to the houses of all the Muslim leaders of the place and brought about harmony. From early morning, Muslims attired in their choicest of dresses, began to pour in all the mosques of the city greeting one another with the happy salutation of Idd Mubarak and cheerfulness and joviality writ large on their smiling faces.

The "Idgah" which has for the last few years been the centre of devotional congregational prayers on Idd days, throbbing with the enthusiasm of thousands of devout Muslims, who met there, under beautiful shamiana, offered prayers.

Among of the personages present in the gathering were Nawab Mauzoorjung, the D. S. P. of the place and many leaders of the place.

The tongawalas, really, did a roaring trade. The Holiday of feasts and exchanging of greetings still continues.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

AN OBJECT-LESSON

(From Our Correspondent.)

NANDED, March 24.

Gurupalli, a village in Taluka Hadgaon, District Nanded, has for the last three years witnessed considerable tension between Hindus and Mahomedans. The cause of such tensions is usually and generally either a mosque or a temple. In this particular, it seems, a place for [illegible] was occupied illegally [illegible] temple and a Hindu house, [illegible] mosque adjoined the temple. [illegible] were not allowing the Hindu [illegible] for the last three years. This [illegible] such a long duration reached a [illegible] both the Hindus and Mahomedans [illegible] ed Nawab Mauzoorjung Bahadur [illegible] Collector, Nanded, with [illegible] Nawabsaheb at once went to the [illegible] in his close and searching inquiry [illegible] was further corroborated by [illegible] Mahomedans of that very place [illegible] joining places, found out that [illegible] where the mosque was erected, [illegible] to the Hindus. With utmost untiring energy, and tempered [illegible] Nawab Saheb pacified both the [illegible] requested the Hindus to spare a [illegible] the mosque. The Hindus, most [illegible] ly offered a site for the mosque [illegible] river banks. The Hindus, were [illegible] and took out their procession. [illegible] cry out-side the State that Hindus [illegible] given proper justice and his [illegible] example.

Nawab Mauzoorjung surely is [illegible] to the State and an asset.

"A Noble example of Mauzo[illegible] first as an Indian and then as a [illegible] dan for the good of the State and [illegible] good of India."

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

EFFORTS OF SUPPRESSION

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATIONS WORK

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Vigilance Association was held on Monday evening Sir Chunilal V. Mehta presiding.

The report was placed, at the outset, before the meeting. Reviewing the important incidents affecting the Association, the report mentioned the publication of the League of Nations Report of the special body of Experts on Traffic in women and children. The Committee of the Association after carefully studying the report raised the following important issues in a letter to the Government of Bombay.

"The Rumania officials gave information including the names of traffickers and details of the operations of traffic in women to and from the East by a route via Egypt to Bombay.

Is the above information in the possession of the Government and available to to the public? How many new arrivals from Poland and Roumania have been reported since January 1927?

REPATRIATION OF FOREIGN WOMEN

According to the agreement of 1904 between Governments to deal with the repatriation of prostitutes, Government should ascertain the identity and civil status of foreign women and girls who are prostitutes and try to discover who has caused them to leave their country.

Have the Government taken any step in the matter?

Our Association would be glad to know whether the Government in the light of their pronouncement, cannot see their way to relieving Bombay of Japanese prostitutes.

Our association is of opinion that the public are ready for stern measures on the part of the Government to deal with the evil of brothels and that the time had come for further action.

If the keeping of brothels is made illegal it will be necessary to provide a large number of women. It will be well to make such provision before the problem becomes an acute one.

APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

The report also urged the students to take up propaganda work.

In conclusion the Committee expressed the hope that a wider circle of friends will come forward with financial assistance and that the coming year will see the necessary measures introduced for the suppression of brothels and traffic in women.

The Chairman made several important reflections on the report dealing with its salient points, while moving its adoption. He held that they were quite justified in their movement for the abolition of brothels and it was not against the constitution. Inspite of the argument that the association had no right to interfere with the morals of an individual they had every right to remove the disgrace of brothels which forced a woman to lead a life of shame.

TRIBUTE TO MISS DICKINSON.

He regretted that no accurate information as to the number of girls entered into the brothels, was available and that nothing definite was known about the organised traffic in women. He was glad, however, that the Commissioner of Police had agreed to go fully into the matter.

The speaker referred at this stage to the work of Miss Dickinson in connection with the Rescue Home paying her a tribute for the same.

"He perfectly agreed with the statement made in the raport that the association should work in co-ordination with other agencies w[illegible]

NOT[illegible]

Mr. M[illegible] on th[illegible] meet[illegible] wh[illegible] re[illegible]

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ORGANISING FOR INDEPENDENCE

NO COMMUNALISM AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—Ever since my return from Europe eleven weeks ago I have seen and felt a new awakening in the youth of India. After long suppression the sprit of youth is up in arms against all forms of authoritarianism and is seeking an outlet in many ways and in many directions. Youth leagues have sprung up in all parts of the country and individual young men and young women, weary of the continual and barren strife of many of their elders, are groping for a path which might lead them to a fuller realisation of themselves, a better and more prosperous India and a happier world. They are beginning to realise that communalism is the very negation of what we should strive for and the attempts that are made to remove this canker from our body politic, well meant as they are and sometimes productive of good results seldom touch the roots of the problem.

OCTOPUS OF RELIGION.

It is felt by many that religion, as preached and practised in India, has become a grave danger to the state and octopus like it spreads its tentacles into every department of life whether it is political economic or social. The rules and regulations laid down in a bygone age and for an entirely different society are bought to be applied now in all their rigidity to modern life and conditions, with the inevitable result that there is a hiatus and friction and unhappiness are the common lot of life in India. Like the old man of the sea, religion has mounted our backs and effectively prevents all progress and advancement. Religion was not meant to be this and if it continues to encroach on other depritments of life, the reaction may engulf it utterly.

UNBEARABLE INEQUALITIES.

Thinking men and women, and the young specially, cannot help being distressed at the present inequalities between man and man and class and class. Gross and vulgar luxury on the one side and abject misery on the other must produce in all who are sensitive and those who themselves suffer under the existing system, a feeling of intense bitterness and revolt. The present system has been admittedly a failure and is condemned. As to what should take its place opinions differ but whatever it may be it should provide for the removal of, or at any rate tend to remove, inqualities of class and caste and wealth. It should result in equal opportunities for every one and not the grossly unfair lack of opportunity which is the lot of most people to-day.

These are the two avenues along which the thought of many people in India is moving to-day, and a necessary corollary to them is that India must be fully independent to work along the lines of her own choosing.

A NEW ORGARINATION

Many young friends, Hindu and Muslim, have spoken and written to me on these lines and have expressed a desire for an organisation based on these fundamental ideas. We have many organisations already and I am not at all sure that an addition to them is called for. But that depends on the number of people who agree with these ideas and are prepared to co-operate with each other to realise them. In any event it is worthwhile for those who agree on these general principles to get into touch with each other. It will be open to them then to consider whether they should have a loose-y-knit or a compact organisation, or none at all.

I would therefore beg of those who generally agree with what has been said above to write to me, making such other suggestions as they may consider necessary. To recapitulate, this appeal is addressed to those who

(1) believe in full independence for India;

(2) think that religion should be a purely personal matter with each individual and should not be permitted to interfere with the consideration of political, economic and social questions and specially that communalism should be fought in all its aspects;

(3) desire to remove inequalities of caste, class and wealth, and wish that there should be an equality of opportunity for every one.

Letters should be addressed to me to Anand Bhawan, Allahbad.—Yours etc.,

JAWAHARAL NEHRU.

Anand Bhawan Allahbad March 20.

MAHARASTRA ASTIR

REVIVAL OF POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

(BY S. V. LALIT.)

POONA, March 22.

All over Maharastra, political activities such as provincial, District and Taluka Conferences are being revived. The Kolaba District Conference was revived after a lapse of seven years and a session was held in January last under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, before he proceeded to Delhi for the Assembly. The immediate cause of the revival was the no-tax campaign in Alibag against the highhanded and unconstitutional policy of the Bombay Government in proceeding with revision settlements, before giving effect to the recommendations of the Land Revenue Committee, by way of legislation. The Government in this [illegible] gone back not only on the [illegible] passed twice [illegible] even against [illegible] Mehta, [illegible] had [illegible] ore [illegible] et

[illegible] all. Provincial Conference [illegible] all..

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

If revision settlement was the direct cause of the revival of the District Conference, the Simon Commission has served that purpose in the case of the Provincial conference. Yesterday's "Kesari" announces that the Maharashtra Provincial Conference will meet on 28th and 29th April here at Poona. Subhash Bose, Jawarharlal Nehru, and Mr. Nariman, have been recommended for presidentship. It is to be hoped that Subhash Babu will consent and will revive the old solidarity between Bengal and Maharastra, that existed in the days of Motibabu and Tilak. Subhash Babu has set his heart on the boycott of British goods and his presence here will stimulate the Swadeshi-Boycott movement, in which Maharashtra has never been second to any other province.

NATIONALISTS NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

Mr. Jadhav gave up the Nasik Conference, as a hopeless attempt to secure a verdict for co-operation with the commission. It was creditable for Messrs. Silam, and Puppala and other Andhra friends in Bombay that they organized the conference within a fortnight after Mr. Jadhav took his hands off. So the [illegible]nference met on the 18th instant instead of on the 4th and proclaimed the [illegible]yott of the Simon Commission. Mr. [illegible]hari, a pioneer of the non-Brahmin [illegible] movement in Maharastra, who [illegible]d Swarajist in 1924, presided and [illegible] to be hoped our Nationalist Non-[illegible]ins will form themselves into a [illegible] party and will contest the elec-[illegible]ext time on a definite programme [illegible]f a nationalist rural party, [illegible] be made with some of [illegible] elections that are yet to [illegible]Jadhav will find it hard [illegible] present policy of meekly [illegible]overnment in every thing [illegible] present followers in the [illegible]ung pleaders, nationalist [illegible] public opinion aroused [illegible] with a strong programme [illegible] interests, such as Land [illegible]s, Irrigation, etc., in the [illegible] with a pro-Congress bias [illegible]hat will automatically se-[illegible]n ministerships and other [illegible] to elections, the martial [illegible]rathas will not allow Mr.. [illegible]mpany to spoil their fair [illegible] will strive to take their [illegible] winning and establishing

[illegible] STATE CONFERENCE.

[illegible]d (Dn.) State authorities, [illegible]nsent to the holding of a [illegible]erence, within the State [illegible]eading workers connected [illegible], like Mr. Raghavendra [illegible] decided to hold the session [illegible] on May 12 and 13. At [illegible] are allotted to several dis-trict committees under our Congress constitution. The arrangement ought to be suitably modified. Such an important State as Hyderabad with a population of more than 12,500,000 ought to be recognized as a separate provincial unit with direct election to the A. I. C. C. Men like Hon. Keshavrao, Wamanrao Naik and many others from Hyderabad aught to find place on the A. I. C. C. While we are framing Swaraj Constitution, inclusive of the States, such a course would admirably suit our purpose. Such other homogenious and contagious units as Kathiawar, Rajputana etc., ought to be similarly allowed to form themselvse into Congress provincial circles if they so desire. From discussions with Hyderabad friends at Madras, I gather that such a demand will be made through the conference and I have no doubt that with the good offices of Mrs. Naidu, the demand will receive favourable consideration at the hands of the Working Committee and may be granted at Calcutta.

Another interesting point ought to receive serious consideration at the Conference, and much more so at the hands of the State authorities. The quarrel over the relative position of Indian States and the Paramount power is a first class issue for decision before the Butler Committee. But whatever the findings of this committee and whatever the nature of the subsequent compromise that might be accepted by the Princes Chamber, the position of at least four principal States viz Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Kashmir, who call themselves His Majesty's allies and not protected states like others, cannot be covered by that decision. Lord Reading's dispatch desiring Government of India, as agents of the British Government, to be the Paramount power has not been accepted by H. E. H. the Nizam. Interpretation of the treaty position by one of the parties to it cannot be binding on the other party. The only proper tribunal to settle the dispute seems to be the international court at Hague, recognized by the League Covenant. To force the submission of the issue to the decision of this Court the best preliminary step for H. E. H. the Nizam's Government would be to apply direct for membership of the League of Nations. If the application is disputed by Britain, the credential committee would naturally seek and accept the verdict of the international Court. H. E. H. the Nizam so far engaged the services of Sir Ali Imam in England in connection with his claims to Berar, and was reported to have consulted Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru after Lord Reading's dispatch. In my humble opinion the services of one like Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer who had been to the League and consequently is better acquainted with international opinion there would give better results if this logical position is once boldly taken up. The other three States of Mysore, Baroda and Kashmir ought to make common cause with H. E. H. the Nizam, as they stand a better chance to gain their point by fighting together than by negotiating separately. Will H. E. H. the Nizam take the lead as the principal party concerned and force a decree in his favour in this age of international jurisprudence?

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BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 29 1928

BACON'S ESSAYS FOR BUSINESS MEN

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A master of the art of living who was twice arrested for debt, a reformer of scientific method who knew little of the results of scientific enquiry in his own time, a pioneer in the modern search for truth who often clung to old-fashioned beliefs—such was Bacon. Imperfect he is like his most famous work, his essays, of which it has been said that few books so full of defects have been admitted to the classics with such readiness. On the other hand it might be said that few writers have attained so great perfection in the logical treatment of a subject, in the power to illustrate by analogy, or in the ability to compress the experience of a life-time into one brief sentence. Thus writes J. A. Eaves in "T. P's Weekly".

"MY YOUNG LORD KEEPER".

Francis Bacon was the son of a Privy Counsellor and the grandson of a king's tutor, so that the youth known to Queen Elizabeth as "my young Lord Keeper" was well caquointed with the entourage of royalty and the environment of the Court long before he was old enough to look for office of state. He had an excellent prospect by reason of his ability, but being the younger son of a second wife, he had come too tardily into the world to commend the enterprise from the outset and he had to have recourse to entreaty. If he had been fortunate on the material side it is unlikely that he would have played th ecourtier or that he would have entered the law. For he considered he was born to be of some benefit to humanity, and his was to be some "figured flame" transcending the fire of the ancient philosophers.

Bacon has been likened to Polonius in respect of his abundant resources of old-fashioned wisdom. often seasoned with a senile caution, but, unlike that master of circumlocution, Bacon would have had good warrant to reply to the Queen's request for more matter with less art: "Madam, I swear I use no art at all." For though the matter in Bacon is overwhelming, and any art might well labour to sustain it, that is the impression one receives. The essays are slow reading, and one has frequently to pause to get the full sense of his startling condensations of spacious thought.

SOFT, RHYTHMIC STYLE

"Virtue is like a rich stone, best plain set," he writes. and as he had a definite moral purpose in writng, perhaps he chastened his style deliberately. But though the setting be scanted it enhances the jewel, and this is one of the mysteries of that rare art of Bacon, whether conscious or unconscious. He has evolved a soft rhythmic style, delicately balanced, but full of deep, strong pulses. It is his very own, and few writers are as easily recognizable when quoted. There is a curious unpretentiousness at first reading, which passes swftly with full comprehension. It is as it were "a little glooming light" which suddenly becomes a clear steady beam.

As a writer, Bacon can never be out of date, for hought has no fashion and behaviour merely changes its guise. He is a seer for all ages of this world, though he would be provocative by suggestion in Utopia His perennial appeal was illustrated in an entertaining manner the other day. Mr. Bernard Gimbel, a highly successful American business-man, mentioned that a friend had given him a copy of Bacon's essays and that he had found them surprisingly full of maxims and advice altogether suitable to a business man.

It is a remarkable thing about Bacon that though he has a mind for the scientific, and now and again the sublime, and though he could apparently turn his hand to architecture, building, or gardening with equal facility, still he is never so keen as when he writes on what he styles "affairs." Then his genius for self-preservation is adroitly shown, and his cold, comprehensive grasp of the pettiness and meanness that can exist in everyday transactions is tensed for a virtuoso's exhibition on his own chosen terrain.

Take his essay on Usury. In it will be found every argument that was sued on either side in the disussion of the Moneylenders' Bill .which has had recent prominence. And the enactment wheih followed is strangely similar to his conclusions, so that here we have a sixteenth century jurist legislating for the age of the aeroplane and the wireless. Take his essays on Cunning and on Negotiating. They form a vademecum suitable for the politician, the managing director or the commercial traveller; in fact, they are not without hint for the confidence trickster. And all through his essay he has counsel for thos e in authority from the prince to the foreman.

He does not heed the working unit. Bacon is no democrat. Humanity he exhibits sometimes but rather as a phase of thought than an impulse of the heart. Generally he has little feeling, at times he is downright callous. "He that cannot look into his own estate at all had need both choose well those he employed and change them often; for new are more timorous and less subtle." This is his true vein, for he applies his science without any reservation for thehuman factor. He will not even accept indiscriminate popularity lest it should weaken his credentials with the princes whom, above all, he wishes to have as masters and clients. Speaking of praise he writes:

If it be from the common people it is commonly false and naught; and rather followeth vain persons than virtuous. For the common people understand not many excellent virtues. The lowest virtues draw praise from them; the middle virtues work in them astonishment; but of the highest virtues they have no sense of perceiving at all.

If you spend a whole evening with Bacon. reading through his essays continuously, you will have at the end of it a clear picture of a wonderful personality, omniscient in the kind of knowledge revealed by the microscope as well as the telescope. You will realize that beside his store of earthy wisdom, his astounding observation and his felicity of analogy and phrase, he has also imagination and width of vision—in fact, all the qualities of a great writer. But the personality that has been speaking to you all the evening will not be Shakespeare. Far from it. You will feel you have been closeted wth an old ceremonious servant of state who has seen every trickery and evasion of is time aand studied every human activity and machination, but in the manner of an observer rather than a participant. That endless patience, that unhurried, unwearied cataloguing is utterly unlike Shakespeare. The being yan are contemplating has the sinews but he has not the "Nemean lion's nerve." He has the crouch and he can effect the kill, but he has not the poise and the leap.

MUSIC OF SENTENTIOUS ELEGANCE

Bacon is guide and philosopher only. There is something lacking, and it is remarkably like "friend." "The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it intoxicateth," he wrtes, and it may well have been so with himself. The present and its needs have weighed the pinions of this hawkeyed philosopher and, though no abstraction is beyond his powers of pursuit, his flight is ever close to earth. Yes, he toot all knowledge for his province, but his quest is beneath him, not above. That he was troubled with money difficulties. with saucy competitors, and with the need of pleasing his intellectual inferiors might draw tears from the gods. It is the loss of those who will listen to the slow music of that sententious elegance—the discriminating readers of all time.

A CAMEO OF PROSE

"The following is taken from Bacon's essay" "Of Negotiating":

It is generally better to deal by speech than by letter; and by the mediation of a third than by a man's self. Letters are good, when a man would draw an answer by letter back agian; or when it may serve for a man's justifiation afterwards to produce his own letter; or where it may be danger to be interrupted, or heard by pieces. To deal in person is good, when a man's face breedeth regard, as commonly with inferiors; or in tender cases, where a man's eye upon the countenance of him with whom he speaketh may give him a direction how far to go; and generally, where a man will reserve to himself liberty, either to disavow or to expound. In choice of instruments, it is better to choose men of a plainer sort, that are like to do that that is committed to them, and to report back again faithfully the success, than those that are cunning to contrive on of other men's business somewhat to grace themselves, and will help the matter in report for satisfaction sake. Use also such persons as affect the business wherein they are employed; for that quickeneth much; and such as are fit for the matter; as bold men for expostulation, fair-spoken men for persuasion, crafty men for inquiry and observation, forward and absurd men for business that does not well bear out itself. Use also such as have been lucky, and prevailed before in things wherein you have employed them; for that breeds confidence, and they will strive to maintain their prescription. It is better to sound a person wtih whom one deals afar off, than to fall upon the point at first; except you mean to surprise him by some short question. It is better dealing with men in appetite, than with those that are where they would be. If a man deal with another upon conditions, the start or first performance is all.

NAGPUR ARTS EXHIBITION

OPENED BY LADY BUTLER

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 22.

The third exhibition of arts and crafts organised by the Nagpur Arts Circle was opened on 19th instant by Lady Butler before a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen including the Hon. Sir S. M. Chitnavis, Mr. Raghavendra Rao and Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Ministers, Mr. S. B. Tambe, Home Member and Mr. H. S. L. Polak. His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler could not be present owing to indisposition.

The Hon. Sir Shanker Rao Chitnavis, President of the Nagpur Arts Circle welcomed Lady Butler and expressed his satisfaction at the increased number of exhibits specially from places outside the province that are leading India in some aspects of its artistic development to-day and at the increased number of prizes. He said that the purpose of the Arts Circle was to encourage all those in these provinces who wished to bring into our public places things of beauty and joy. It was their desire that not only should the Arts circle grow in number but that there should be established in these provinces a school of art to rally and lead to fine achievements the artistic talent of the people we trust —that the school will become a reality during His Excellency's term as our Governor.

EXHIBITS AND PRIZE-WINNERS.

The exhibition contained a beautiful gallery of pictures of oil paintings, water colours, pastels, black and white including pen and ink, photography, caricatures, decorative art, needle work posters, wood carving and miscellaneous craft of highest order by artists from Bombay, Shantiniketan, Bengal, Madras, Lucknow and Poona.

The Society's 1st prize for oil paintin was awarded to Miss D. Catway's "To in Chikalda Fort" and to Mr. Panvalka "Morning Toilet". The Gold medal best painting in the whole exhibition awarded to Mr. V. S. Masoji of Shan ketan, Bengal, the gold medal for the Indian artist of C. P. and Berar to M G. Kanetkar, Rajkumar College, Ra Chandhri gold medal to Mr. R. kar, Bombay; the Khan best water colour by an Indi Gauri Devi of Shantiniketa

LATE SIR B. MEHTA'S UNVEILED

"I think, like our old fri ji, we should keep ourselves in the past, work mightily in the present, and above towards the new and beautif the future has in store for feel after and find them. the success of Sir Bezonji service. He thought first only secondarily of himself. thus that being dead he still

In these words His Excell tagu Butler, Governor of the vinces unveiled the portrait o Bezonji Dadabhoy Mehta, fo Manager of Empress Mills a of spinning and weaving indu at the Town Hall, Nagpur on day.

Proceeding His Excellency "In his long life he exper wonderful changes and above ception of the national ide development under the pressu mon system of law, a common a common from of administ lived even to see the birth of th for the participation of wo public life of the country, a which I, cannot but feel is like most potent of the forces wit next generation will have to de

THE ZINOVIEFF LETTER

WAS NO MONEY EXCHANGED?

SAKLATVALA DEMANDS ENQUIRY

In the past the Government have refused to make adequate inquiry into this matter, or to examine those witnesses whose evidence might have gone a considerable way towards proving that this sensational document was, in reality, a forgery.

The following are copies of correspondence sent by Mr. Saklatvala to Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Baldwin for the purpose of getting the matter raised again.

(1)

House of Commons. 2.2.28

Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to note that you have promptly appointed a committee to investigate the alleged possibility that officials of your Department have used their official positions to, directly or indirectly, take

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES

If to-day is your birthday, you are also one of those very rare persons who are the most difficult living puzzles—difficult to be even slightly understood, let alone solved, even by your nearest and dearest ones—and you have quite a lot of the latter species. You beat even the weather-cock which many times remains in a fixed position for a few minutes at least. When in your cheery and potential mood you act like an archangel in flesh and blood. You lavish all that wealth could afford on the members of your family and also on friend but very soon w Ingean, mood ov save th rage hea th

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1928.

In a Calcutta Court, a tippler was arraigned for disorderly behaviour. He promised to be abstemious in future and undertook never again to bump against pedestrians. Where there is a will there is a way; and where there is a swill there is a sway.

Sir John Simon is not disappointed with the effect of his letter to the Viceroy. So he says. Officials are pleased with the capture of the Commissioners. So are we, because we feared that Sir John might make another sophisticated offer and see some of our wobblers drop. Sir John is pleased, the officials are pleased and we are pleased. A good farce is meant to please.

Sir John Simon doesn't say the same thing for two months together. Although the master-bluffer says he is pleased, he declared on 18th February that the result of the Assembly vote was disappointing!

The occurrence of Simon Riots does not seem to have chastened the great advocate. He stands by his declaration, and he will shortly do us the favour of clearing out while standing there.

Answer to Boycotter:—Though what you say is true, the Government are not likely to apply the Undesirable Alien Act in connection with the Seven Imposters you mention.

Sir John Simon, pleased with Colonel Gidney's lunch, expanded over the "broad atmosphere of co-operation" which he has discovered. In judging the atmosphere, modern scientists like Einstein consider its breadth.

The "Times of India's" correspondent at Delhi says:—

One of the little matters which has immensely impressed the Royal Commissioners is that even the people, who have waved black flags and mottoes of unwelcome at them, have also given them respectful salutations as they passed.

The Commisioners are new to India. I [illegible]stand they derived the impression of [illegible]m the honest officers who escort- [illegible]ack flags were waved. [illegible]ls and people [illegible] One of

when the information came to him: "Sir, they are falling back, a mode of salutation usual in the East." The Commissioner said: "Good, good, I see the black flag men themselves saluting——" The representative of the "Times of India" had a talk with the numbskull excursionist, and like men of equal calibre they understood each other.

Some years back, Baron Lloyd laid the foundation-stone of Dharwar College. The authorities subsequently chose another site, but the original foundation-stone remains there. Now that Baron Lloyd thinks of a University in the Sudan, he has requested that the Dharwar stone should be sent to him. A heavy consignment personally addressed will remind him of the good old days. Machinery used to arrive in Bombay with the label "Sir George Lloyd" and people used to think they were private gifts from his father.

An English journal says that income-receipts in America should make Mr. Winston Churchill's mouth water. He is wise not to open his mouth in that state.

The "Englishman" of 26th March contains curious comments on the Anglo-Indian community. The Y.M.C.A. report is buoyantly appreciative:—

"There are many reasons," states the report, "why the Y.M.C.A. in Calcutta has been working with the Anglo-Indian community for the past 20 years. They are a very promising community in that there are many latent possibilities within them."

Not so the opinion of Mr. E. T. McCluskie, President of the Anglo-Indian Association, at the annual gathering of the clan:

Some of the letters he got from the Branches made him very angry and at the same time very sad because these letters were to the effect that a meeting could not be held unless there was a dance. Surely life was worth something much more serious than dancing.

Sir John Simon was asked to reconcile the two opinions. He thought that the Y.M.C.A. was right because he agreed with them and Mr. McCluskie could not be wrong since he (Sir John) could not disagree with him. "Even if dancing is mentioned, I feel (after Colonel Gidney's lunch) that it is a great recreation, when you know the tune to dance to."

To assist the police in their search for a notorious criminal, headquarters circulated photographs of the wanted man, taken in six different positions.

A few days later they received a telegram from the chief constable of a small country town:

"Photographs duly received," he wired. "Have arrested five. The sixth is